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CITY OF TORONTO

Municipal Handbook

COMPILED BY
GEO. A. WEALE
CITY CLERK

1958

CALENDAR, 1958

JANUARY.

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FOREWORD

This Municipal Handbook is compiled annually under the direction of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, to furnish the citizens of Toronto, and others, with official information relative to the administration of the City. It is presented in the hope that its perusal may stimulate and encourage the citizens generally to take a greater interest in the communal life of their City and in good municipal government, which, in the last analysis, is the basis of sound democratic government.

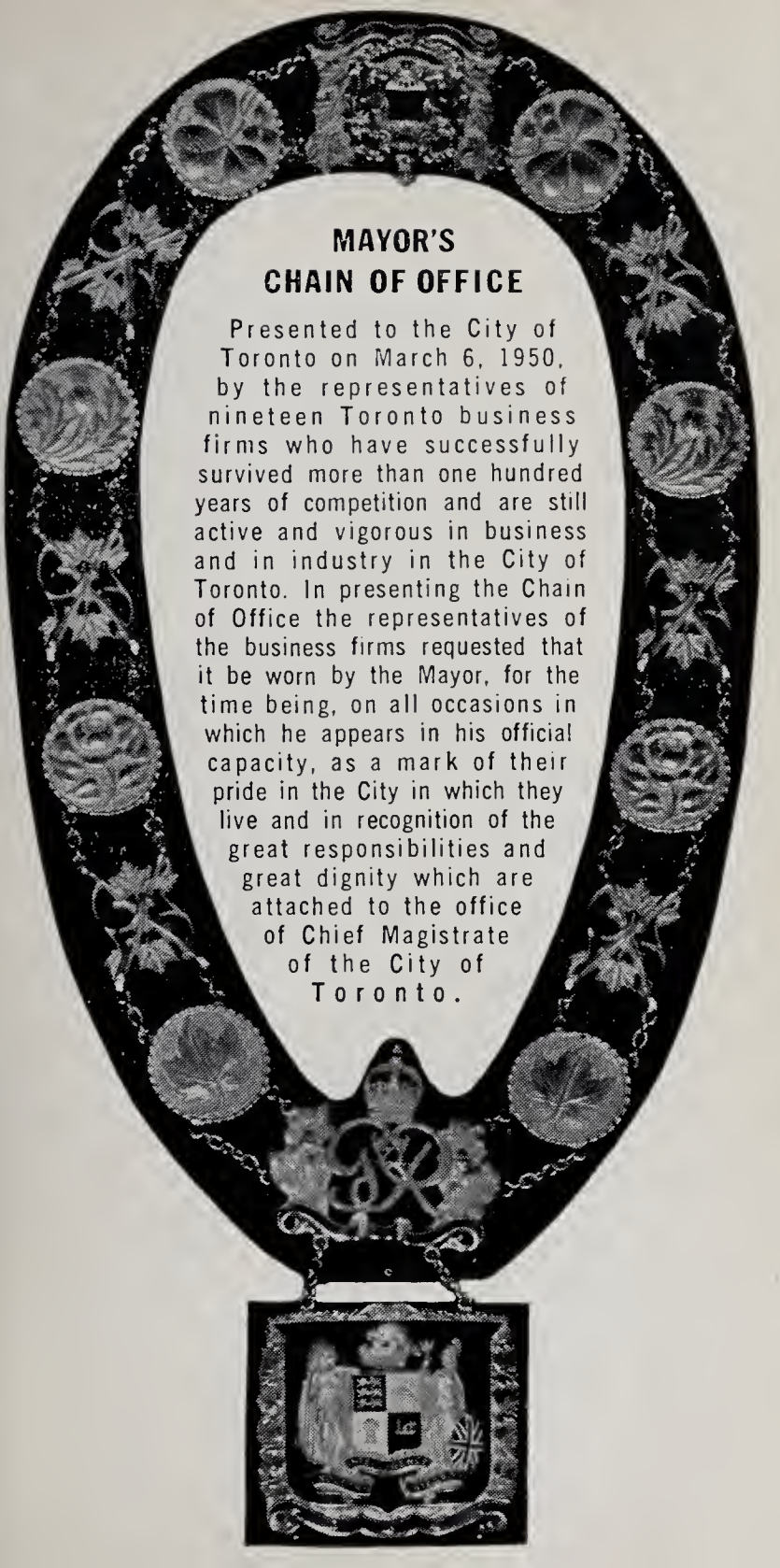
For the convenience of readers a municipal directory containing the names of members of Council, committees, boards and commissions. heads of departments, Metropolitan Council and committees, etc., has been included on coloured paper at the back of the handbook.

A compilation of statistics on Toronto has been included on pages 241 to 252. Information pertaining to the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto may be found on pages 74 to 89 and 288 to 293.

GEO. A. WEALE,
City Clerk.

Toronto, May 1, 1958.

Skyline—From Toronto Bay, Marine Terminal with Overseas Vessels Discharging Cargo



MAYOR'S CHAIN OF OFFICE

Presented to the City of Toronto on March 6, 1950, by the representatives of nineteen Toronto business firms who have successfully survived more than one hundred years of competition and are still active and vigorous in business and in industry in the City of Toronto. In presenting the Chain of Office the representatives of the business firms requested that it be worn by the Mayor, for the time being, on all occasions in which he appears in his official capacity, as a mark of their pride in the City in which they live and in recognition of the great responsibilities and great dignity which are attached to the office of Chief Magistrate of the City of Toronto.

THE MAYOR OF TORONTO
NATHAN PHILLIPS, Q.C.

Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C., son of Mary and the late Jacob Joseph Phillips, of Cornwall, Ontario, was born in Brockville, Ontario, on November 7th, 1892. His maternal and paternal grandparents immigrated to Canada almost a century ago, the former settling in the County of Glengarry, where the Mayor's mother was born, and the latter settling in Ottawa. He received his early education in the Cornwall Public School and Collegiate, and on his 16th birthday, he was articled as a student at law. In 1913, he graduated from Osgoode Hall as a Barrister-at-Law, and he has practised his profession in Toronto ever since. In 1929, he was created a King's Counsel. He was first elected to the Toronto City Council in 1924 as an Alderman for Ward 4, and served in that capacity for 28 consecutive years. In 1955, he was elected Mayor and was re-elected in 1956 and in 1957 for a two-year term and is now serving his 32nd year as a member of the Toronto City Council.

Mayor Phillips married Esther Lyons, daughter of the late Jacob H. and Amelia Lyons, in 1917, and they have two children, Madeline (Mrs. Arthur G. Brodey of Sarnia), and Howard A. Phillips, Q.C., of Toronto, and seven grandchildren. The latter are Michael Phillips Brodey, Jo-Ann Brodey, Gerald Lyons Brodey, John David Phillips, Linda Ruth Phillips, Jeffrey Mohr Phillips and James Grant Phillips.

(Left to Right) **1957-1958 CI**

Seated: Controller Cornish, Q.C., Controller N
Brand, Controller Allen.

Middle Row: Alderman Clifton (6), Parry (3
Kucherepa, M.D., M.P. (7), Denniso

Back Row: Alderman Orliffe, Q.C. (4), Ostran
(5), MacVicar (3), Waters (1), Cranh

Number in brackets indicates Ward represente

(Inset): Thomas G. Wilson, Appointed Alder
Kucherepa, resigned.

OUNCIL

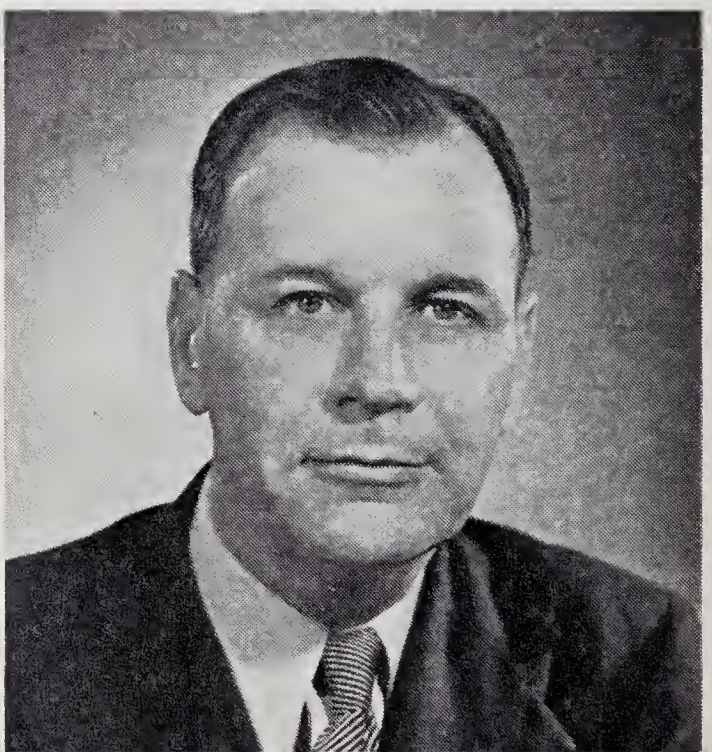
n, Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Controller

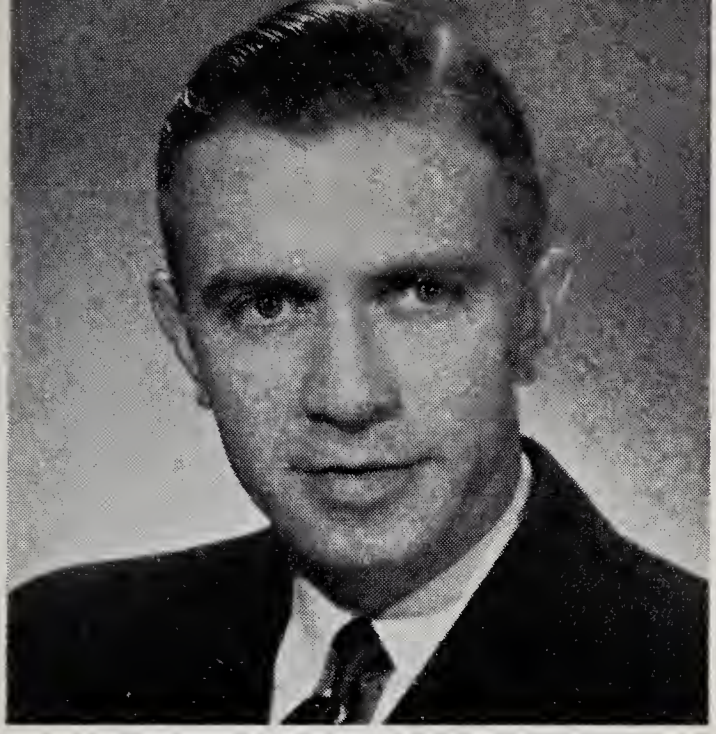
inson (6), Davidson, Q.C. (7), Nash (9),
Summerville (8), Birchard (2).
), Chambers, Q.C. (4), Beavis (1), Menzies
), Givens (5).

Vard 7, January 20, 1958. Vice Alderman

MRS. JEAN D. NEWMAN, B.A., President of the Council and Vice-Chairman, Board of Control

FORD G. BRAND, Controller





WM. R. ALLEN, Controller

F. JOSEPH CORNISH, Q.C., Controller

GEO. A. WEALE, City Clerk

TORONTO

"Industry – Intelligence – Integrity"

ARMS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

Heraldically Described

SHIELD—Quarterly of four. 1. Gules, three Lions passant gardant in pale, Or. 2. Or, a Beaver, proper. 3. Argent, a garb, proper. 4. Azure, a Steamboat, Or.

CREST—On a Mural Crown, Or; a Beaver, proper.

SUPPORTERS—Dexter, a North American Indian, habited and armed; in the belt a scalping knife; in the right hand a tomahawk, the left arm leaning on a bow; all proper. Sinister, Britannia helmed and cuirassed; the right hand supporting a trident, the left hand resting on a shield bearing the crosses of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew combined, all proper.

MOTTO—Industry, Intelligence, Integrity.

CITY HALL BUSINESS HOURS

Monday to Friday—8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Offices are closed all day Saturday

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN TORONTO, 1958

(a)	New Year's Day	January 1
(a)	Good Friday	April 4
(a)	Easter Monday	April 7
(a)	Victoria Day and Queen's Birthday	May 19
(a)	Dominion Day	July 1
(b)	Civic Holiday	August 4
(a)	Labour Day	September 1
(a)	Thanksgiving Day	October 13
(a)	Remembrance Day	November 11
(a)	Christmas Day	December 25
(b)	Boxing Day	December 26

(*a*) *Statutory holiday fixed by the Government of Canada.*

(*b*) *Public holiday proclaimed by the City Council.*

Daylight Saving Time 1958

Commences at 2 a.m., Sunday, April 27th, and terminates at 2 a.m., Sunday, October 26th.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE CALLS

Residents in Metropolitan Toronto may call **EM. 1-1111** for the following **Emergency Calls**—
FIRE, POLICE, AMBULANCE, CIVIL DEFENCE, HARBOUR POLICE (LIFE SAVING SERVICE)

TORONTO

Population 658,250

A Great Cosmopolitan City

Phenomenal growth since the end of World War II has transformed Toronto into a great cosmopolitan city. Giant new skyscrapers break the skyline and still more spidery, steel superstructures foretell more construction to accommodate industry and commerce, while ultra-modern apartment buildings and green park lands are replacing worn-out and run-down structures in the older sections.

Work now in progress which will add to the greatness of Toronto includes the deepening of the harbour to accommodate the larger foreign vessels which will unload at the port of Toronto as a result of the St. Lawrence Seaway development, and the construction of the Civic Square and new municipal buildings in the heart of the downtown area. The first stage of the Civic Square development will be completed this spring with the opening of the underground garage accommodating 1,300 cars. The capacity of this municipal garage will ultimately be increased to 2,200 cars.

Historic Yonge Street has been thoroughly renovated and now, free of street cars and overhanging signs, presents a streamlined appearance which is more in harmony with its status as the shopping centre of Canada. And beneath

this thoroughfare runs Canada's first and the world's finest subway.

Toronto is the capital city of the Province of Ontario, and is Canada's foremost industrial and commercial centre. Its favourable geographic location has lured business and industry in all its diversity to the city and its environs. Within a radius of 100 miles of Toronto is concentrated one-third of Canada's entire buying power.

The City has long been a mecca for visitors from near and far. Toronto holds the undisputed title of Canada's Convention City and each year is host to vast numbers of individual tourists. With the advent of new hotels and completion of the Civic Centre now in course of construction the City is destined to march on to a still greater fulfillment of the prophecy of its original Indian inhabitants who named the tiny settlement between the banks of the Humber and the Don, Toronto "the meeting place".

HISTORIC TORONTO

THE FRENCH PERIOD

The history of Toronto dates back almost three hundred years when the present site, long before the advent of the white race, was the southern end of the most important of the Indian trails connecting Lake Huron and Lake Ontario. During the 16th and 17th centuries, this site was called **"The Toronto Carrying Place".** The trail ran from the mouth of the Humber River to the Holland River, thence by water to Lake Huron. A monument and plaque marking the Indian trail was erected at the corner of Weston Road and Clouston Road, Mount Dennis, on May 8, 1948, by the York Pioneer and Historical Society and the Toronto and York Roads Commission. To that intrepid explorer, LaSalle, must go the credit in large measure for making famous The Carrying Place. While his exploits are almost forgotten in the Province of Ontario which knew him so well in those early days, his name is held in reverence elsewhere across Canada, even to the Rocky Mountains. At that time, what is now the Province of Ontario was covered with dense hardwood forests penetrated only in a few directions by means of Indian trails. **The name "Toronto" is of Huron Indian origin, signifying either "a place of meeting" or "plenty".** At first, the name "Toronto" applied to the area

surrounding the northern end of the trail at Lake Simcoe, but in later years, the name became associated with the southern end of the trail on Lake Ontario. In those early days there was great rivalry between the French and Eng-

—From the Imperial Oil Collection

LaSALLE

Crossing the Toronto Portage, 1681, on his way to the Mississippi

lish fur traders for control of the lucrative business in furs. The French had a fortified trading post at Niagara, and the English built one at Oswego further to the east on the south side of Lake Ontario, in an effort to divert the trade in furs from the French. To counteract this loss in trade, the French established a fortified trading post in 1750 at a site which is now at the foot of Dufferin Street. This post was built by the order of the Governor of New France, Le Marquis de la Jonquière, and was named Fort Rouillé after the Colonial Minister of that time, but was generally called Fort Toronto. There had been temporary trading posts in the vicinity of the Humber River from as early as 1678.

As a phase of the Seven Years' War on this continent between the British and French nations for colonial empire, Fort Rouillé was burned in 1759, in order to prevent English occupation, the French garrison withdrawing to Fort Niagara, which was, at that time, being threatened by British Forces.

By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, France surrendered to Great Britain all claims to territory east of the Mississippi. Great Britain, by this time, had eliminated all foreign claimants to the region east of the Mississippi and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

JACQUES PIERRE DE TAFFANEL

Le Marquis de la Jonquière,
Governor of New France 1749-1752

THE BRITISH PERIOD

The Toronto Purchase 1788

As part of a plan for the re-opening of the route between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron, and for the control of the rich fur trade, Sir Guy Carleton, 1st Baron Dorchester, during his second appointment as Governor-in-Chief of Canada, 1786-1796, arranged in 1788 for a conference to be held between representatives of the Government and the Chiefs of the Mississauga Indians, to negotiate for the purchase of the lands on which the city is now situated. Part of the price paid to the Indians was 149 barrels of goods, blankets, bolts of cloth, axes and a wealth of articles dear to the hearts of the Indians.

Town Planning

It had been previously decided by the British Government to establish a town at Toronto, and in 1788, on orders from Lord Dorchester, a site was surveyed by Alexander Aitken.

Later in the same year Captain Gother Mann, commanding the Royal Engineers in Canada, made similar investigations. Nothing resulted from these activities and plans at the time. Captain Mann had completed a survey and laid out a town of considerable size on the very same site where now stands Toronto. His

survey took in the whole territory surrounded by High Park, Broadview Avenue and Bloor Street. The residential area laid out consisted of 43 blocks, divided by streets laid out at right angles to each other. The military buildings were to stand in a great square, right in the centre of the area surveyed. This square today would comprise all the lands in Toronto south of College Street to the Bay, between Dufferin Street and Parliament Street. Captain Gother Mann gave the name of "Torento" to his proposed town, and it was under that name that the plan of the town including a full set of particulars, was forwarded to England with the Colonial Correspondence in the year 1790.

The Province of Upper Canada

By the Canada Act, 1791, Canada was divided into two separate provinces, Lower Canada and Upper Canada. The Province of Upper Canada comprising all lands west of the Ottawa River, was constituted to meet the needs of some six thousand settlers mostly parties of veterans of American birth, who had fought on the side of the British against the Revolution, in the Queen's Rangers, Butler's Rangers or other regular or irregular troops. These settlers were of English speech, unfamiliar with the French Civil Law as exercised in Quebec. By the

Canada Act, these settlers living west of the Ottawa River were given the right to establish a government of their own, with an elective legislature patterned on the constitution of Great Britain. The King sent out a Lieutenant-Governor, a Chief Justice, an Attorney-General and other officials to organize the new government.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Graves Simcoe, who had commanded the Queen's Rangers against the American revolutionists and had returned to England on parole and, at the time, was living in retirement on his rural estate in Devonshire, was chosen by the King in 1791 as the first Lieutenant-Governor of the newly created Province of Upper Canada.

Simcoe set sail for Canada on September 26, 1791, and landed at Quebec. The next year he proceeded by batteaux to Kingston, arriving there July 1, 1792. He issued the writs for the election of the new government of Upper Canada the same month, after which he moved to Niagara, later to be renamed Newark, where the Provisional Capital of Upper Canada was established. The first meeting of the legislature for Upper Canada was held at Newark on September 17, 1792; it numbered 23 members in all, seven councillors and sixteen elected members.

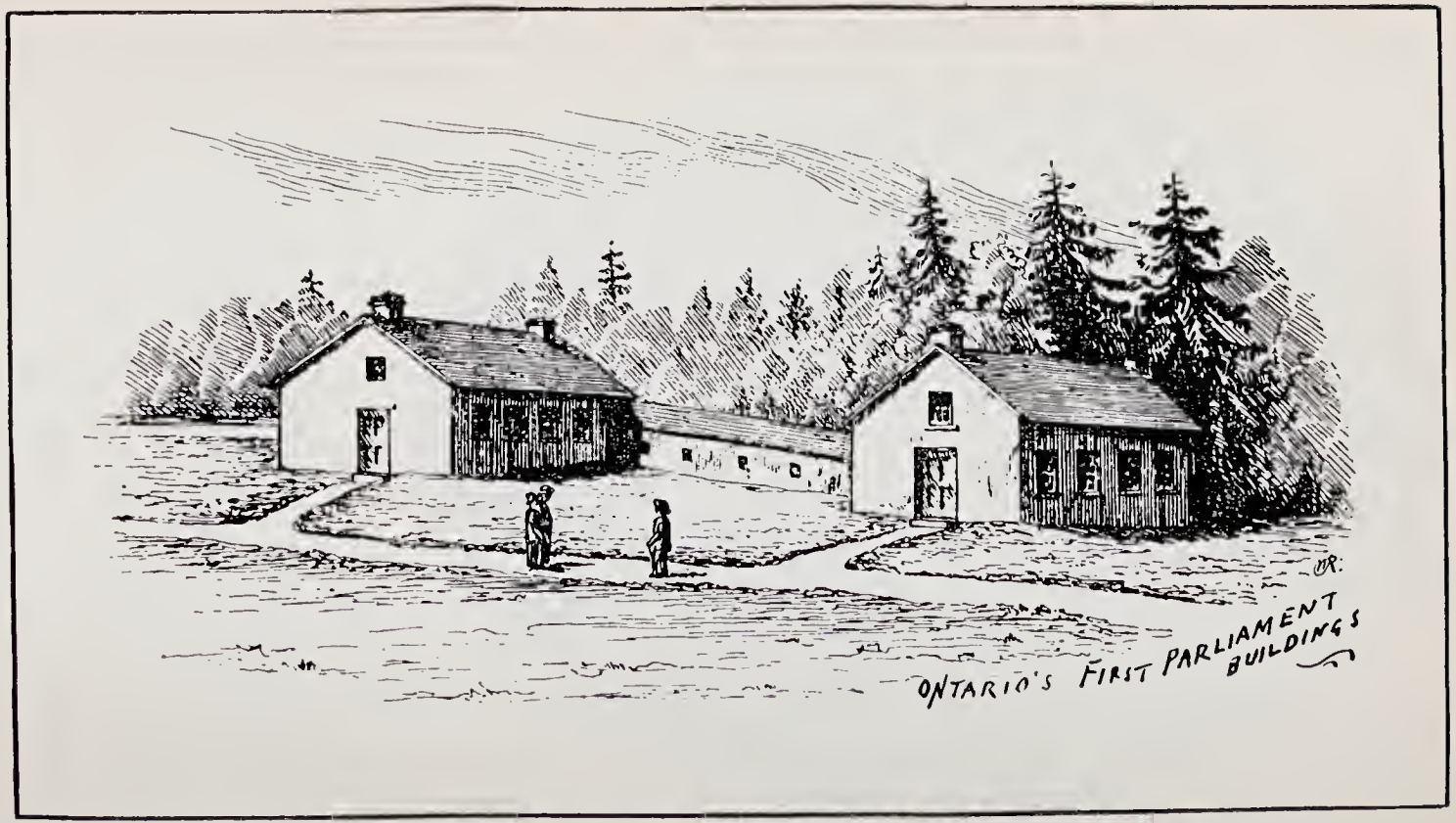
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE

First Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, 1791-1796, and Founder of Toronto, 1793

The Founding of Toronto

Governor John Graves Simcoe favoured laying out the new capital of the Province of Upper Canada on the site of the present City of London, it being his opinion that the frontier of an enemy state was an unsuitable place for a capital. As a temporary arrangement, however, he decided to establish the seat of Government on the north shore of Lake Ontario where now stands the City of Toronto. This, because of its strategic location and easily defended natural harbour, he had selected as a site for an arsenal. Governor Simcoe had had his first glimpse of Toronto on May 2, 1793, when accompanied by his officers, he was rowed from Newark around the head of Lake Ontario in batteaux.

On July 20, 1793, Governor Simcoe sent a hundred men of the Queen's Rangers, a new corps with the old name, who crossed the Lake from Newark. This corps landed somewhere near the foot of Bathurst Street, and commenced the work of laying out the site for the new town. Governor Simcoe officially arrived in Toronto Bay on July 30, 1793, which is the date observed as **Founder's Day** by the citizens of Toronto, especially those of United Empire Loyalist descent.



(1796-1813) Located at foot of Berkeley Street, close to the lake front

The Town of York

Governor Simcoe, on August 26, 1793, changed the name of Toronto to York, in honour of the Duke of York, son of the then King George III, a salute being fired at noon the next day, in celebration of the change.

York, in 1793, consisted only of the military works; it was not until the next year, 1794, that the erection of buildings was commenced to house the various officials.

The Legislative Assembly continued to meet at Newark until 1796. In that year Governor Simcoe issued instruction for the erection of the Legislative Buildings at York. These were commenced in July, 1796. The first session of the second Legislature of Upper Canada was held in York beginning June 1, 1797, but in temporary quarters, the new buildings being unfinished.

Because of ill health, Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe was granted leave of absence and set out for England on July 9, 1796, never to return. In the same year he was promoted to the local rank of Lieutenant-General which was later confirmed in the Army. In 1806 he was appointed to succeed General Lake as Commander-in-Chief and Governor of India. While he was making preparations to go to India, the

British Government, alarmed at the threat of Napoleon to Portugal, decided to send Simcoe with an Army to Tagus to join the British Navy there. On the voyage out he was taken ill and had to return. He died at Exeter on October 26, 1806, and was buried at the family seat, Wolford Lodge, Devon, England.

War with the United States

During the War of 1812-14 the town of York was occupied by the United States Forces in 1813 at which time the Legislative Assembly Buildings and Archives were burned; and the Mace, emblem of sovereignty and authority for many centuries in the British Empire was carried away. In reprisal for the burning and plundering of the Town of York, the British forces captured Washington, and burned all its public buildings. It is said that before setting fire to the President's Mansion, a regiment of Scottish soldiers devoured a fine dinner prepared for the President, then they burned as much of the house as possible, leaving only an outer shell. The President's Mansion was restored afterwards, and is now called the White House, for the reason that it had to be covered with many coats of white paint to conceal the marks of its severe burning. In 1934, during Toronto's Centennial Celebrations, the

Mace was returned to the Ontario Government through the good offices of the late President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as a gesture of international good-will.

This historic Mace now alternates between the Royal Ontario Museum on Bloor Street West and Fort York, Fleet Street at Strachan Avenue, where it is on display during the open season. On occasions this Mace is used in the impressive ceremonies carried out at the official opening of the Provincial Legislature.

The City of Toronto, 1834

In 1834, the population having increased to over 9,000, the Government of the Province of Upper Canada passed an Act, dated March 6, 1834, to extend the limits of the Town of York and to incorporate the said Town into a City, under the name of the City of Toronto.

The preamble of the Bill declared:

Whereas, from the rapid increase of the population, commerce and wealth of the Town of York, a more efficient system of police and municipal government than now established, has become obviously necessary; and

Whereas, none appears so likely to attain effectually the objects desired, as the erection

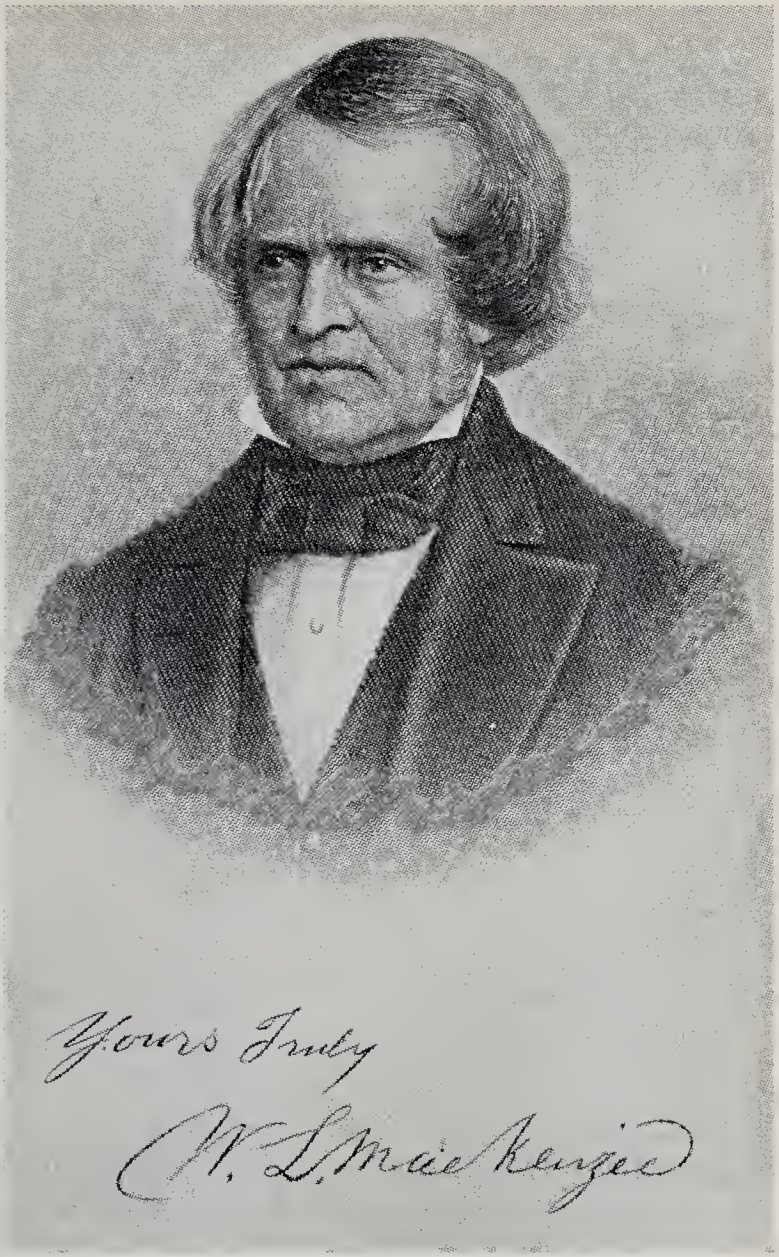
thereof into a City, and the incorporation of the inhabitants, and vesting in them the power to elect a Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen and other officers, for the management of the affairs of the said City and the levying of such moderate taxes, as may be necessary for improvements and other public purposes; and

Whereas, the name of York is common to so many towns and places that it is desirable for avoiding inconvenience and confusion, to designate the Capital of the Province by a name which will better distinguish it, and none appears more eligible than that by which the site of the present town was known before the name of York was assigned to it:

"Therefore, his Majesty, by and with the advice, etc., etc."

The first municipal elections in the City of Toronto were held on Thursday, March 27, 1834. At this time all voting was by open vote.

It is of interest to note, in passing, that voting by ballot was introduced first in Toronto municipal elections on January 1, 1867. At Federal elections, however, the system of open voting continued until 1874. All male householders had the franchise, whether owners or



Wm. Lyon Mackenzie
First Mayor of Toronto, 1834

tenants. The City was divided into five wards: St. Andrew, St. David, St. George, St. Lawrence and St. Patrick, and, in each, two aldermen and two councilmen were elected. The mayor was chosen, by council, from among the aldermen.

Toronto's First Mayor

William Lyon Mackenzie, the grandfather on his mother's side of the former Prime Minister of Canada, William Lyon Mackenzie King, was chosen by his fellow members of Council, as the first Mayor of the City of Toronto, in the year 1834. Mackenzie moved to York in 1824 and was elected a member of Parliament in 1828. He was founder and editor of a newspaper, the *Colonial Advocate,* in which he denounced the government in no uncertain terms for mismanagement and corruption caused by nepotism in its appointments to office. It is interesting to note that following the rebellion of 1837, William Lyon Mackenzie fled into exile to New York State, where his youngest daughter was born, who afterwards became the mother of the former Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King.

The home of the first Mayor, located at 82 Bond Street, is maintained as a historic site.

TORONTO PORTRAITS

The Opening of Yonge Street, from a point about three miles north of the waterfront to Holland Landing, was one of the notable achievements of Governor Simcoe. The work of clearing, which was carried out by the soldiers of the York Garrison, was commenced on Dec. 28, 1795, and occupied most of the winter. It was named after Sir George Yonge, Secretary of State for War of Great Britain.

A public notice appeared in the Upper Canada *Gazette* of March 27, 1801, giving notice of the proposal to complete that part of Yonge Street between the town of York and the three mile post. The work was completed in 1802, and paid for by public subscription. Yonge Street, south of Lot Street (Queen), was not opened as a public thoroughfare until 1820. York then comprised only twelve blocks immediately north of the Parliament Buildings, which were situated close to the waterfront at the foot of what is now Berkeley Street.

Governor Simcoe saw the urgent need for the opening of roads for the future economic development of the Province of Upper Canada, as well as from a military standpoint. Under his direction a party of the Queen's Rangers from the Garrison of Fort York also commenced

the opening of a road from the head of Lake Ontario to the River Thames. It was named Dundas Street in honour of the Secretary to the Colonies, Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville.

The first extensive industry was established in Toronto in 1812 when Jesse Ketchum started the business of tanning hides at what is now the southwest corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets. At that time, in the Town of York, there was a blacksmith, a wainwright, a candlemaker, a clock maker, a hat maker and a cobbler.

Toronto's first street lighting system was placed in service during the year 1842, the illuminant being gas; at that time Toronto was one of eleven cities on the North American Continent to have a street lighting system. Electric arc lights made their appearance in 1884. To-day, there are approximately 40,000 street lights in the City of Toronto. Toronto is considered to be one of the most modern-lighted cities of its size on this continent.

The first local public transportation service was operated by a cabinet maker by the name of Williams who inaugurated in 1849 an omnibus service from St. Lawrence Market to Yorkville near Bloor Street, by way of King and

Yonge Streets. In 1861 a franchise was given the Toronto Street Railway Company for the operation of rail transportation with horse-drawn street cars to operate at not more than thirty-minute intervals, and at a speed of six miles per hour. The first street railway in Canada was operated on Yonge Street on September 11, 1861.

In May, 1842, just eight years after incorporation as a City, Charles Dickens wrote this most illuminating description of Toronto: "The town itself is full of life and motion, bustle, business and improvement. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas; the houses are large and good; the shops excellent, many of them having a display of goods in their windows such as may be seen in thriving towns in England, and some which would do no discredit to the metropolis itself. There is a good stone prison here, and there are, besides, a handsome church, a court house, public offices, many commodious private residences and a Government observatory for noting and recording the magnetic variations."

The discovery of insulin, one of the most accurately planned scientific developments that the world has ever known, was made at the physiology laboratories of the University of

Toronto in the year 1921, by the late Sir Frederick Banting, Dr. Charles H. Best and Dr. J. B. Collip, working under Professor J. J. R. McLeod. The Nobel Prize for the discovery of Insulin was awarded to Doctors Banting and Best, who, in turn, divided the gratuities attached thereto with Doctors Collip and McLeod. The prolongation of life made possible by the discovery of Insulin has made Toronto a name revered to all those who have suffered with Diabetes and the mecca for all scientists, the world over, interested in the study of such an important disease.

The Invention of Standard Time by Sandford Fleming, in 1879, was one of the notable achievements of a citizen of Toronto in the earlier days. After Mr. Fleming had read a paper on his invention before the Canadian Institute in February, 1879, the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General of Canada, sent out copies of the address to all Governments. The Czar of Russia called an International Time Convention which met in Rome in 1882. This meeting was adjourned and met at Washington, D.C., in 1883. At the Washington Conference, Standard Time was adopted by most countries of the world, the system going into effect on November 18, 1883. Toronto's

clocks were advanced 17 minutes to bring them into line with the 75th meridian.

Mr. Sandford Fleming was knighted by the late Queen Victoria, in recognition of the importance of his invention.

The first municipal offices and City Hall were located in the upper portion of the new Market building which had been erected by the town of York in 1833 on lands on the south side of King Street, between Jarvis and Market Streets. Here the first city council meeting of the newly created City of Toronto was held in the year 1834. This building was demolished in 1849.

The first City Hall was erected in the year 1844, on the south side of Front Street between Jarvis and Market Streets, and now forms part of the St. Lawrence Market. It was designed by an English architect, Henry Bowyer Lane, who also designed an addition to Osgoode Hall and three churches, Trinity, 1843; St. George, 1844; and Holy Trinity, 1847.

The site of the present City Hall, expropriated in 1884, is a large parcel of land bounded on the south by Queen Street, on the west by Bay Street, on the north by Albert Street, and on the east by James Street. The frontage on

Queen Street is 331 feet. For 1958 the land is assessed at $1,937,458.00 and the building at $3,050,000.00 for a total assessment of $4,987,-458.00. The building was intended, originally, for Court House purposes only, but it was decided, subsequently, to erect a combined City Hall and Court House.

The cornerstone of the present City Hall is located at the southwest corner of the tower foundation, and was laid by Mayor E. F. Clarke on November 21, 1891. The building was opened for public business on September 18. 1899, with Mayor John Shaw presiding. The total cost (including site, clock, bells and furniture) did not exceed $2,500,000.00 although it has a floor space of 5.4 acres.

The tower of the City Hall rises to a height of approximately 300 feet from the sidewalk. In the tower is installed a massive clock of British manufacture with three bells which are used for striking the quarter hours, half hours and the hours. The smallest bell (quarter bell) weighs 1,904 pounds, the next largest (half bell) 3,339 pounds and the largest (hour bell) 11,648 pounds. The bells were rung for the first time at midnight, December 31, 1900, ushering in the twentieth century. The diameter of the clock face is 20 feet. The archi-

tect of the City Hall was Edward James Lennox, whose name and profession are carved on blocks of stone, one initial on each block, underneath the eaves of the roof, on the south, east and west sides of the City Hall building.

The great stained glass window in the City Hall depicting "The Union of Commerce and Industry", symbolizes the upbuilding of Toronto. The Civic Queen stands hand in hand with the sponsor of Industry, behind whom are grouped representatives of the various trades, while on her right, representing Commerce, are figures symbolic of the continents. Toronto's shipping and building interests are also depicted in the design. The distant building surmounted by a cupola is a faithful representation of the old City Hall front, while the portion of the structure with scaffolding surrounding it is the south-west corner of the new City Hall, from a careful drawing specially made for the window at the time the building was in the course of construction. The rising sun, emblematic of activity, spreads its rays across a wide expanse of sky and sea. In the top panels, the Arms of the City of Toronto are shown with the Motto: "Industry—Intelligence—Integrity", flanked by symbolic figures of "Peace" and "Honour".

Great stained glass window, over main stairway City Hall, depicting the union of Commerce and Industry. Below: the Memorial containing the Golden Book of Remembrance dedicated in memory of Toronto residents who made the supreme sacrifice in World War II.

The window, owing to its originality of design and special artistic excellence, has long since become well known, and is ever a source of pleasure to visitors, more particularly to persons familiar with the technical details of such work. The window measures 16 x 23 feet. It was designed by Mr. Robert McCausland of Toronto, and carried out in his studios under his personal supervision in 1899.

The Toronto Cenotaph, inscribed with majestic simplicity: "To Our Glorious Dead", stands on a wide stone approach in front of the City Hall, a symbol of Toronto's sacrifice. The Cenotaph, "dedicated by the citizens of Toronto to the undying memory of those who fell in the Great War 1914-1918", was designed after the style of the great Cenotaph in London and cut, fittingly enough, in granite from the heart of Canada—the "Canadian Shield" of the geologists.

Each year on Remembrance Day at the sound of Big Ben striking the hour of eleven o'clock, the enwreathed shrine becomes the scene of an impressive ceremony. The clamour of the city is hushed for two minutes. Heads are bowed, and Toronto remembers with gratitude and sorrow those who fell in World Wars I and II.

More than five thousand Toronto men gave their lives in the First Great War of the 20th century. Of the many thousands more who fought in the second great conflict, World War II, over thirty-five hundred fell.

The Toronto Cenotaph was erected seven years after the Great War, its erection being noted by a tablet which bears this inscription: "This stone was laid on June 25th, 1925, by Field Marshal the Earl Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Great War. Thomas Foster, Mayor."

On its sides appear the names of nine of the many historic engagements in which the men of Toronto played a valiant part in World War I—Ypres, Somme, Mount Sorrell, Vimy, Paaschendaele, Amiens, Arras, Cambrai, Zeebrugge.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND ELECTIONS

The Government of the City of Toronto, is vested in a Municipal Council under the provisions of the Municipal Act passed by the Government of the Province of Ontario.

The Council is composed of the Mayor and four members of the Board of Control, elected by the voters at large, and eighteen Aldermen,

elected from the nine wards into which the City is divided, two from each ward, making a total membership of 23.

Legislation enacted at the 1956 session of the Ontario Legislature provides that in the City of Toronto and the twelve area municipalities of Metropolitan Toronto, meetings of electors for the nomination of candidates for council and for any local board, any members of which are to be elected by ballot by the electors, shall be held in the year 1956 and in every second year thereafter on the second Monday preceding the first Monday in December, that election day shall be the first Monday in December and the polls shall be open between 10.00 o'clock a.m. and 8.00 o'clock p.m. It also provides that before the first day of November during the year in which the election is to be held that a by-law shall be passed naming the place or places and time or times at which the nomination meeting or meetings shall be held and that the members of council and of such local boards shall hold office for a two-year term and until their successors are elected and the new council or board is organized.

The Council, as a whole, is the legislative body of the Municipality and carries on its

work through the Board of Control and the following Standing Committees, viz.: Committee on Works, Committee on Property, Committee on Parks and Exhibitions, Committee on Traffic and Legislation and the Committee on Public Welfare.

The Board of Control is the executive body of Council and, as such, is responsible for the preparation of the annual estimates, the regulation and supervision of all matters relating to finances and expenditures, the administration of the Fire Department, the operation and management of the Municipal Abattoir; the consideration and revision of all by-laws and agreements that may be authorized by the Council; the supervision and control of all books, documents, vouchers and securities belonging to the Corporation; the renting or leasing of any property belonging to the Corporation; the preparation of specifications, calling for tenders and the awarding of all contracts for works, materials and supplies required by the Corporation; the nomination to Council of heads of departments in case of a vacancy; the carrying on of public works authorized by Council and the general administration of the affairs of the City, except as to the Department of Education which is under the control of the Board of Education elected by the voters bien-

nially (similar to Council, two members elected from each of the nine wards in the City).

The Council, without a two-thirds vote, cannot reverse or vary the action of the Board of Control in respect to tenders, when the effect of such vote would be to increase the cost of the work, or, to award the contract to a tenderer other than the one to whom the Board has awarded it. The Municipal Act also provides that the Council shall not appropriate or expend any sum not provided for in the Estimates, or a supplementary Estimate approved and certified by the Board of Control, without a two-thirds vote of Council. The Board of Control is vested with power to dismiss or suspend any Head of Department and forthwith report same to Council, and such official cannot be re-appointed or re-instated, without a two-thirds vote of Council. The Heads of Departments, under the provision of a by-law, have full power to dismiss, suspend or demote any subordinate officer, clerk or employee.

All reports of Committees are submitted first to the Board of Control, and then transmitted by that body to the City Council together with recommendations regarding any amendments as the Board may deem advisable.

The Local Board of Health is a statutory body and not a Committee of Council. It derives its authority under the provisions of

the Public Health Act. By an amendment to the said Act in 1943 it is provided that, in a city having a population of 100,000 or over, according to the enumeration of the assessors for the last preceding year, the Council may by by-law provide that the local board shall consist of the Mayor, the Medical Officer of Health and five resident ratepayers, at least two of whom shall not be members of the Council, who shall be appointed annually by the Council at its first meeting in every year.

Pursuant to the foregoing statutory authority, City Council on January 10, 1944, passed By-law No. 16064, which provides that the Local Board of Health of the City of Toronto shall consist of the Mayor, the Medical Officer of Health and five resident ratepayers, at least two of whom shall not be members of the Council who shall be appointed annually by the Council at its first meeting in every year. Three of the five resident ratepayers appointed by the City Council, this year, were elected representatives, namely, Alderman Parry, chairman; Alderman Dennison, and Alderman Menzies, the other two resident ratepayers appointed being Dr. J. W. Ross and Dr. C. C. Goldring, M.A.

The City Council, on December 10, 1945, on the recommendation of the Local Board of

Health, approved of the establishment of a policy, that one of the five members to be appointed to the Local Board of Health by the City Council, shall be a nominee of the Academy of Medicine.

The function of the Board is to give direction to the enforcement of the provisions, of the Public Health Act and regulations, and of all civic by-laws of health import.

INFORMATION RELATING TO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

BASIS OF VOTERS' LIST

In accordance with the Voters' List Act, the City is required to commence the preparation of the Voters' List immediately after the return of the Assessment Roll for any Ward. The Assessment Rolls for the City of Toronto are returned to the City Clerk, at various times in the year, according to Wards.

The Voters' List, when completed for the whole City by Wards, is posted in the City Clerk's Office about the first of October in election year. Two copies of the Voters' List are distributed to each judge of the County of York, to the Mayor and each member of Council, to every postmaster in the municipality, to each local Member of the Federal and Provin-

cial Governments, and to other authorized persons as set out in the Voters' List Act.

The City Clerk, pursuant to the Voters' List Act, causes to be inserted, once a week for three weeks in such daily newspapers published in the City as may be directed by the Judge, a notice calling upon persons who are aware of errors or omissions in the Lists, or, of any changes by reason of death or removal of any person named therein, or of any person who has acquired the necessary qualifications as a voter since the return of final revision of the Assessment Roll for any Ward, to give notice of the same. The notice in the newspapers names a time and place at which the Judge will hold a Court for revising the Lists for the whole city.

The time for making complaints as to errors or omissions in the Lists is within fourteen days after the first publication of the notice in the newspapers, respecting the posting of the Voters' List by the City Clerk.

PERSONS ENTITLED TO BE ENTERED ON THE VOTERS' LIST

Every person shall be entitled to be entered on the Voters's List who is,

(a) of the full age of 21 years;

(b) a British Subject by birth or naturalization;

(c) not disqualified under the Municipal Act or otherwise by law prohibited from voting, and

(d) rated or entitled to be rated for an amount of $400 on the last revised Assessment Roll of the City of Toronto, for land held in his or her own right as owner or tenant or who is the wife or husband of the person so rated or entitled to be rated for land as owner or tenant.

The Assessment Act provides that no portion of any building used or intended to be used as a residence shall be separately assessed, **unless it is a domestic establishment of two or more rooms in which the occupants usually sleep and prepare and serve meals.**

IMPORTANCE OF NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT

Every person entitled to have his name entered on the Voters' List, should receive an assessment notice, prior to the date of the return of the Assessment Roll for his particular Ward. This assessment is personal to both tenants and owners. If a tenant or owner does not receive an assessment notice and possess the qualifications of a voter as shown above, it is probably because the proper information

was not given to the Assessor when he called to make the annual assessment. In such case an appeal should be lodged with the Assessment Commissioner within ten days from the date of the return of the particular Assessment Roll to the City Clerk, to have the same corrected by the Court of Revision. It must be remembered that the City Clerk only places the names of those persons on the Voters' List who appear by the last revised Assessment Roll to possess the necessary qualifications to become voters. This neglect on the part of the citizen is one of the chief causes for complaint on Election Day, that names of persons entitled to vote have been left off the Voters' List.

The notice given in the newspapers about the first of October in each year, as to the posting of the Voters' List by the City Clerk, is the citizen's last and final opportunity to have his name added to the Voters' List. Fourteen days are allowed in which to examine the List and, if the same is not correct, to enter an appeal to have same corrected in accordance with the facts. It is the paramount duty of citizens to see that their name is included in the Voters' List, and also to exercise their municipal franchise on Election Day, as a mean of furthering the good government of their particular municipality.

The persons qualified to vote on a money by-law shall be those persons shown on the Voters' List as (1) owners; (2) tenants whose lease extends for the time for which the debt is to be created or in which the money to be raised by the proposed by-law is payable, or for at least twenty-one years, and who have by the lease convenanted to pay all municipal taxes in respect of the property, other than local improvement rates, provided they make and file with the City Clerk not later than the tenth day before the day appointed for taking the vote, a declaration under the Canada Evidence Act, so stating;

(3) The nominee of a corporation assessed upon the last revised roll as owner or lessee of property provided the said corporation, not later than the tenth day before the time appointed for taking the vote, files with the Clerk an appointment in writing of a person to vote as its nominee and on its behalf.

In a city divided into wards, a voter shall be entitled to vote on a money by-law in each ward in which he has prescribed qualification, but shall not be entitled to vote more than once on any other by-law or on any question submitted to the electors, unless it is otherwise provided by the Act, by-law or other authority under which the vote is taken.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ELECTED AS A MEMBER OF CITY COUNCIL

Section 55 of The Municipal Act provides, in part as follows:

(1) Every person shall be qualified to be elected a member of the council of a local municipality, who,—

(a) is a householder residing in the municipality, or is rated on the last revised assessment roll of the municipality for land held in his own right for an amount sufficient to entitle him to be entered on the voters' list and resides in or within five miles of the municipality;

(b) is entered on the last revised voters' list as qualified to vote at municipal elections;

(c) is a British Subject and has taken the oath of allegiance (Form 2A);

(d) is of the full age of twenty-one years, and

(e) is not disqualified under this or any other Act.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ELECTED A TRUSTEE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Any ratepayer entered on the last revised Assessment Roll as a Public School supporter for the City of Toronto or who is the husband or wife of a person assessed as actual owner or tenant of lands in the said City for an amount sufficient to entitle him or her to vote at municipal elections who is a British Subject and who resides in the municipality or within five miles of its boundaries and who is of the full age of twenty-one years and not disqualified may be elected a trustee of the Board of Education.

The Public School Act provides that for every ward into which an urban municipality is divided there shall be two trustees.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES – BOARD OF EDUCATION

Every person named in the last revised voters' list as being entitled to vote at municipal elections shall be entitled to vote at the election for trustees, Board of Education for the City of Toronto, excepting persons who are assessed as supporters of separate schools and persons who are entered on such voters' list by reason of being the wife or husband of a person assessed as a supporter of separate schools.

In Toronto, the several meetings for the nomination of candidates for trustees, Board of Education, are held in each of the nine respective wards in the City at the same time and place as the meeting for the nomination of municipal candidates for the office of Alderman, and the elections are conducted in the same manner and at the same time as municipal elections.

MAYORS OF TORONTO

Note: From 1834 to 1858 and from 1867 to 1873, inclusive, the Mayor was chosen by Council from among its membership; and from 1859 to 1866, inclusive, and from 1874 onward, the Mayor was elected by general vote.

Mayors Chosen by Council

1834 William Lyon Mackenzie
1835 Robert Baldwin Sullivan.
1836 Thomas D. Morrison.
1837 George Gurnett.
1838-1840 John Powell
1841 George Munro.
1842-1844 Hon. Henry Sherwood.
1845-1847 William Henry Boulton.
1848-1850 George Gurnett.
1851-1853 John Georges Bowes.

1854 Joshua George Beard.
John Beverly Robinson, President.
1855 George William Allan.
1856 John Beverly Robinson.
1857 John Hutchinson.
1858 William Henry Boulton.
David Breckenridge Read.

Mayors Elected by General Vote

1859 Adam Wilson.
1860 Adam Wilson.
John Carr, President.
1861-1863 John George Bowes.
1864-1866 Francis H. Medcalf.

Mayors Chosen by Council

1867-1868 James E. Smith
1869 Samuel Bickerton Harman.
1870 Samuel Bickerton Harman.
D'Arcy Boulton, President.
1871-1872 Joseph Sheard.
1873 Alexander Manning.

Mayors Elected by General Vote

1874 Francis H. Medcalf.
1875 Francis H. Medcalf.
John Baxter, President.

1876 Angus Morrison.
1877 { Angus Morrison.
Patrick G. Close, President.
1878 Angus Morrison.
1879-1880 James Beaty, Jr.
1881-1882 William Barclay McMurrich.
1883-1884 Arthur Radcliffe Boswell.
1885 Alexander Manning.
1886-1887 William Holmes Howland.
1888 Edward Frederick Clarke.
1889 { Edward Frederick Clarke.
John McMillan, President.
1890-1891 Edward Frederick Clarke.
1892-1893 Robert John Fleming.
1894 Warring Kennedy.
1895 { Warring Kennedy.
John Shaw, President.
1896 Robert John Fleming.
1897 { Robert John Fleming.
John Shaw.
1898-1899 John Shaw.
1900 Ernest Albert Macdonald
1901-1902 Oliver A. Howland.
1903-1905 Thomas Urquhart.
1906-1907 Emerson Coatsworth.
1908 Joseph Oliver.
1909 { Joseph Oliver.
John J. Ward, President.

Mayors of Toronto—*continued*

1910 George Reginald Geary.
John J. Ward, President.

1911 George Reginald Geary.
Francis S. Spence, President.

1912 George Reginald Geary.
*Horatio C. Hocken.
Thomas L. Church, President.

*Appointed Mayor October 21, 1912, vice G. R. Geary, resigned.

1913-1914 Horatio C. Hocken.

1915-1921 Thomas Langton Church.

1922-1923 Charles Alfred Maguire.

1924 William W. Hiltz.

1925-1927 Thomas Foster.

1928 Samuel McBride.
Joseph Gibbons, President.

1929 Samuel McBride.

1930 Bert S. Wemp.

1931-1934 William J. Stewart.
J. George Ramsden, President (1934).

1935 James Simpson.
Samuel McBride, President.

1936 Samuel McBride.
*William D. Robbins, President.

*Appointed Mayor November 14, 1936, vice Samuel McBride, deceased.

1937 William D. Robbins.
Ralph C. Day, President.

1938-1940	Ralph C. Day. Wm. J. Wadsworth, President (1938).
1941-1944	Fred J. Conboy. Lewis Duncan, President (1943). Robert H. Saunders, President (1944).
1945-1948	Robert H. Saunders. David A. Balfour, President (1945). *Hiram E. McCallum, President (1946-1948). †Nathan Phillips, (1948).

*Appointed Mayor February 23, 1948, vice Robert H. Saunders, resigned.

†Appointed President March 9, 1948, vice Hiram E. McCallum, appointed Mayor.

1949-1951	Hiram E. McCallum. John M. Innes, President.
1952-1954	Allan A. Lamport. *Leslie H. Saunders, President. †Ford G. Brand, President.

*Appointed Mayor June 28, 1954, vice Allan A. Lamport, resigned.

†Appointed President June 28, 1954, vice Leslie H. Saunders, appointed Mayor.

1955-1958	Nathan Phillips, Q.C. Ford G. Brand, President (1955-1956). Mrs. Jean D. Newman, B.A., President (1957-1958)

SERVICE RECORD OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

William R. Allen—
Alderman, Ward 1, 1950-1955 (incl.).
Controller, 1956-1958 (incl.).

Fred Beavis—
Alderman, Ward 1, 1957-1958.

May Birchard (Mrs.)—
Alderman, Ward 2, 1946, 1957-1958.

Ford G. Brand—
Controller, 1952-1958 (incl.).

Francis Chambers, Q.C.—
Alderman, Ward 4, 1951-1953, 1956-1958 (incl.).

W. Frank Clifton—
Alderman, Ward 6, 1947-1949, 1953-1958 (incl.).

F. Joseph Cornish, Q.C.—
Alderman, Ward 2, 1950-1952 (incl.).
Controller, 1955-1958 (incl.).

Albert G. Cranham—
Alderman, Ward 8, 1956-1958 (incl.).

William C. Davidson, Q.C.—
Alderman, Ward 7, 1926, 1942, *1948, 1950-1958 (incl.).

*Effective March 1, vice Edward C. Roelofson, resigned.

William Dennison—
Alderman, Ward 2, 1941, 1943, 1953-1958 (incl.).

Philip G. Givens—
Alderman, Ward 5, 1952-1958 (incl.).

John W. Kucherepa, M.D., M.P.
Alderman, Ward 7, 1952*-1957 (incl.).
*Appointed by City Council, April 7, 1952, vice David R. Sanderson, deceased. Resigned, effective Jan. 6, 1958.

John A. MacVicar—
Alderman, Ward 3, 1952-1955, 1957-1958 (incl.).

Harold Menzies—
Alderman, Ward 5, 1956-1958 (incl.).

Frank L. Nash—
Alderman, Ward 9, 1949-1951, 1956-1958 (incl.).

Jean D. Newman, B.A. (Mrs.)—
Alderman, Ward 9, 1955-1956 (incl.).
Controller, 1957-1958.

Herbert Orliffe, Q.C.—
Alderman, Ward 4, 1954-1958 (incl.).

Kenneth Ostrander—
Alderman, Ward 9, 1957-1958.

Ross D. Parry—
Alderman, Ward 3, 1956-1958 (incl.).

Nathan Phillips, Q.C.—
Alderman, Ward 4, 1924-1951 (incl.).
Mayor, 1955-1958 (incl.).

May Robinson (Mrs.)—
Alderman, Ward 6, 1952-1958 (incl.).

Donald D. Summerville—
Alderman, Ward 8, 1955-1958 (incl.).

Kenneth G. Waters—
Alderman, Ward 1, 1953-1958 (incl.).

Thomas G. Wilson—
Alderman, Ward 7, 1958*

*Appointed by City Council January 20, 1958; vice John W. Kucherepa, resigned.

AREA GROWTH BY ANNEXATION

The original City and Liberties consisted of land and water areas of 7,899.9 acres and 2,460 acres, respectively.

Today the land area of the City is 22,378.8 acres (34.96 square miles) and the water area is 3,627.11 acres (5.67 square miles).

District	Area (acres)	Date of Annexation
Yorkville	556.8	Feb. 1, 1883
Brockton (including High Park)	975.9 13.8*	Mar. 25, 1884

Area Growth by Annexation—*continued*

District	Area (acres)	Date of Annexation
Riverdale	1,236.6	Mar. 25, 1884
Rosedale	98.5	Jan. 3, 1887
Strip north of Queen St.	57.7	Jan. 3, 1887
Annex	212.4	Jan. 3, 1887
Walker and Woodlawn Aves	48.8	Jan. 2, 1888
Poplar Plain Road	16.1	Jan. 2, 1888
North of Bloor and West of Bathurst	1,082.4	Jan. 2, 1888
Sunnyside	115.2	Jan. 2, 1888
Parkdale	578.4 84.0*	Mar. 23, 1889
Greenwood Side Line	32.8	Jan. 6, 1890
Lakeshore Road	116.4 6.0*	May 27, 1893
Summerhill Avenue	3.59	Oct. 2, 1903
Part of Humber Bay and Lake West of the Island	1,115.0*	Oct. 10, 1903
Avenue Road	128.4	Mar. 10, 1905
North Rosedale	277.7	Jan. 1, 1906
Annex West of Avenue Road	29.3	Jan. 1, 1907
Deer Park	241.2	Dec. 15, 1908
Baldwin Estate	51.4	Dec. 15, 1908
East Toronto	602.7	Dec. 15, 1908

Area Growth by Annexation—*continued*

District	Area (acres)	Date of Annexation
Wychwood and Bracondale	582.2	Feb. 1, 1909
West Toronto	1,609.8	May 1, 1909
Midway	1,347.6	Dec. 15, 1909
Balmy Beach	191.5	Dec. 15, 1909
Dovercourt and Earlscourt	725.2	Jan. 10, 1910
Helliwell Property	37.2	June 1, 1912
Montclair District	22.7	July 1, 1912
North Toronto	2,701.6	Dec. 15, 1912
Moore Park	259.7	Dec. 16, 1912
Glebe Estate	73.7	May 1, 1914
Mount Pleasant Cemetery	207.1	June 27, 1914
South Side Bloor St. (Swansea)	10.3	Jan. 20, 1920
North of Danforth Ave. and East of Woodbine Ave.	93.8	Sept. 1, 1920
Davies Estate	15.1	Jan. 2, 1921
Annette St., North Side	6.6	Jan. 4, 1922
Runnymede Road, West Side	6.4	Jan. 4, 1922
Rowntree Ave., North Side	3.5	Jan. 4, 1923
Oriole Parkway	13.8	Jan. 4, 1924

Area Growth by Annexation—*continued*

District	Area (acres)	Date of Annexation
Gunn's Road and Northland Ave.	6.1	Jan. 4, 1924
Newmarket and Meagher Aves.	5.5	Jan. 4, 1925
Bayview Ave. (street only)	4.1	May 2, 1930
Lake Shore Bridge Approach	.4 .7*	Apr. 3, 1934
Belt Line Railway	21.7	Jan. 1, 1947
Eglinton and Bayview Aves.	16.2	Jan. 1, 1947
Nursewood Road, East Half	.7	Feb. 23, 1950
Victoria Park Ave., West Half	.87	June 1, 1954
Total Land Area	34.96 square miles	
Total Water Area	5.67 square miles	

*Water area

POPULATION—AS RETURNED BY METROPOLITAN ASSESSMENT COMMISSIONER

1834 Act of Incorporation March 6, 1834.	9,254
1934 Centennial Year	629,285

POPULATION—LAST TEN YEARS

1948	670,035
1949	673,104
1950	667,487
1951	653,499
(1951 Dominion Census 675,754)	
1952	667,364
1953	665,502
1954	682,415
1955	681,857
1956	643,791
(1956 Dominion Census 667,706)	
1957	658,250

POPULATION, 1957—BY WARDS

Ward 1	71,548
Ward 2	61,298
Ward 3	40,010
Ward 4	66,501
Ward 5	91,660
Ward 6	121,898
Ward 7	51,802
Ward 8	82,601
Ward 9	70,932

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
Seat of Government—Ottawa

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief:
His Excellency The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H.

Prime Minister and President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada:
The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, P.C., LL.B., LL.D., D.C.L., Q.C.

Members of the Senate Residing in or near Toronto

(Listed according to Seniority)

The Honourable Salter A. Hayden, Q.C., 140 Heath Street West.

The Honourable William R. Davies, 5 Hawthorne Gardens.

The Honourable G. Peter Campbell, Q.C., 39 Deer Park Crescent.

The Honourable Arthur W. Roebuck, Q.C., 35 Inglewood Drive.

The Honourable Allan L. Woodrow, 236 Russell Hill Road.

The Honourable David A. Croll, Q.C., 1603 Bathurst Street.

The Honourable Thomas D'Arcy Leonard, 10 Meredith Crescent.

The Honourable Wm. R. Brunt, 11 Hilltop Road.

The Honourable Joseph A. Sullivan, 11 Mason Boulevard.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, CANADA

Toronto and District Members

Broadview—Hon. George Harris Hees.

Danforth—Robert Hardy Small.

Davenport—M. Douglas Morton.

Eglinton—Hon. Donald Methuen Fleming, Q.C.

Greenwood—Hon. J. M. Macdonnell.

High Park—John W. Kucherepa, M.D.

Parkdale—Arthur Maloney.

Rosedale—David J. Walker.

St. Paul's—D. Roland Michener, Q.C.

Spadina—Charles E. Rea.

Trinity—Edward Lockyer.

York East—Robert Henry McGregor.

York North—C. A. Cathers.

York South—William G. Beech.

York West—John B. Hamilton.

York Centre—F. Stinson.

York Humber—Margaret Aitken.

York Scarborough—Frank C. McGee.

SUMMARY OF VOTES POLLED

Toronto and York Electoral Districts on March 31, 1958

(Unofficial Returns)

Broadview

George Hees (PC)	**15,258**
George A. Taylor (L)	4,631
John Lee (CCF)	3,344
Ross Dowson (Socialist Educ'l League)	443

Danforth

R. Hardy Small (PC)	**24,005**
Alf Best (CCF)	9,327
Ernest Bruce (L)	7,361

Davenport

M. D. Morton (PC)	**12,045**
Paul Hellyer (L)	7,767
F. A. Brewin (CCF)	4,955

Eglinton

Donald Fleming (PC)	**28,485**
Albert J. Wilson (L)	9,299
Mrs. G. Grube (CCF)	2,717

Greenwood

J. M. Macdonnell (PC)	**16,298**
Maurice Punshon (CCF)	5,604
Miss Inez Somers (L)	4,233

Summary of Votes Polled—*continued*

High Park

John Kucherepa (PC)	**14,133**
A. J. P. Cameron (L)	9,393
C. W. Pethick (CCF)	3,209
Earl Du Maresq (SC)	231

Parkdale

Arthur Maloney (PC)	**13,544**
John W. G. Hunter (L)	8,491
Archie Chisholm (CCF)	3,487
N. Clarke (Lab. Prog.)	342

Rosedale[1]

David J. Walker (PC)	**15,396**
T. B. O'Neill (L)	6,308
Tom McAulay (CCF)	2,554

St. Paul's

D. R. Michener (PC)	**18,211**
Joseph Williams (L)	7,131
Miss Thompson (CCF)	2,654

Spadina

Charles E. Rea (PC)	**14,588**
Philip Givens (L)	10,601
Jack Kedzierzykowski (CCF)	3,090
Sam Walsh (Lab. Prog)	774
Miss D. Cureatz (SC)	241

Trinity

Edward Lockyer (PC)	**10,157**
Stanley Haidasz (L)	8,141
Frank Ancevich (CCF)	3,146
Tim Buck (Lab. Prog)	850

York Centre

Fred Stinson (PC)	**30,614**
A. H. Hollingworth (L)	18,810
Lawrence Sheffe (CCF)	7,923

York East

R. H. McGregor (PC)	**22,822**
Raymond Tower (L)	8,214
Sid Dunkley (CCF)	6,019

York Humber

Miss M. Aitken (PC)	**24,496**
Mrs. Elena DaCosta (L)	9,414
Len Collins (CCF)	6,267

York North

C. A. Cathers (PC)	**22,898**
W. Samuel Cook (L)	9,464
Fred Prentice (CCF)	2,134
David Greer (SC)	506

York Scarborough

Frank McGee (PC)	**57,252**
Frank Enfield (L)	21,824
Mrs. Elva Sigen (CCF)	8,191
E. Shipley Birrell (SC)	654

York South

William G. Beech (PC)	**22,962**
Marvin Gelber (L)	12,854
William Sefton (CCF)	9,588
Leslie Morris (L. Prog)	432
Harvey Jamieson (SC)	297

York West

John B. Hamilton (PC)	**34,820**
Jack Bell (L)	15,397
Miss Rose Sark (CCF)	6,427
David Milne (SC)	599

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Executive Council

Lieutenant-Governor—The Honourable John Keiller MacKay, D.S.O., V.D., LL.D.

Prime Minister, President of the Council and Treasurer—Hon. Leslie M. Frost, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.

Minister of Highways—Hon. J. N. Allan, B.Sc.

Minister without Portfolio, 2nd Vice-Chairman Hydro Electric Power Commission—Hon. Thomas Ray Connell.

Attorney-General—Hon. A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C., LL.D.

Minister of Municipal Affairs—Hon. William K. Warrender, Q.C., LL.B.

Minister of Labour—Hon. Charles Daley.

Provincial Secretary, Registrar—Hon. George H. Dunbar.

Minister of Public Welfare—Hon. Louis P. Cecile, Q.C., LL.D.

Minister of Public Works—Lieut.-Col., the Hon. William Griesinger, M.C., V.D., LL.D.

Minister without Portfolio—Captain, the Hon. Harold R. Scott.

Minister of Travel and Publicity—Hon. Bryan L. Cathcart.

Minister of Lands and Forests—Hon. Clare E. Mapledoram.

Minister of Health—Hon. Mackinnon Phillips, M.B., M.D., C.M.

Minister of Reform Institutions—Hon. Matthew B. Dymond, M.D.

Minister of Education—Hon. Wm. J. Dunlop, B.A., B.Paed., LL.D.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. William A. Goodfellow.
Minister of Mines—Hon. Joseph W. Spooner.
Minister of Planning and Development—Hon. William M. Nickle, Q.C.

Legislative Assembly of Ontario
Toronto and York Members

Beaches	Collings, Wm. H. (P.C.)
Bellwoods	Yaremko, John R. (P.C.)
Bracondale	Frost, Arthur (P.C.)
Dovercourt	Kerr, Rev., D. McMaster (P.C.)
Eglinton	Dunlop, Hon. Wm. J. (P.C.)
High Park	Cowling, Alfred H. (P.C.)
Parkdale	Stewart, Wm. J. (P.C.)
Riverdale	Macaulay, Robert (P.C.)
St. Andrew	Grossman, Allan (P.C.)
St. David	Price, H. J. (P.C.)
St. George	Vacant
St. Patrick	Roberts, Hon. Kelso A. (P.C.)
Woodbine	Fishleigh, Harold F. (P.C.)
York Centre	Graham, Thomas (P.C.)
York East	Beckett, Hollis, E. (P.C.)
York Humber	Lewis, W. Bev. (P.C.)
York North	Mackenzie, A. Alexander (P.C.)
York-Scarborough	Sutton, Richard E. (P.C.)
York South	MacDonald, Donald C. (C.C.F.)
York West	Rowntree, H. Leslie (P.C.)

MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

(For List of Members of Council, Committees and Officials, see pages 288-293)

Population 1,380,775

Area, 153,408 Acres

The Ontario Legislature at its session held in 1953, enacted legislation to provide for the Federation of the City of Toronto and its 12 suburban municipalities effective January 1st, 1954, through the incorporation of a new municipality to be designated as The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto.

The federation is headed by a metropolitan council of 25 members, the chairman being elected by the members of the Metropolitan Council. The other 24 members are the heads of councils of each suburban municipality, and the mayor, two senior controllers and the senior alderman from each ward of Toronto (senior according to votes at the preceding election).

The powers and responsibilities of the Metropolitan Council extend to the following:

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Administration of justice within the area and main-

tenance of courts and jail, including Juvenile and Family Courts. (York County is required to contribute to these expenses.)

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL – Effective January 1, 1956, The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto assumed responsibility for air pollution control throughout the Metropolitan Area.

ASSESSMENT—Establishment of a uniform assessment system as a basis of taxation for both metropolitan and local area purposes.

CIVIL DEFENCE—Since the Metropolitan Corporation assumed responsibility for Civil Defence in the Metropolitan Area on April 1, 1955, and established the Metropolitan Toronto Civil Defence Committee to direct it, all municipalities in the Metropolitan Area excepting one have been activated and enrollment and training undertaken. Information may be obtained through the local Police Stations. Headquarters have been established at 280 Davenport Road and are being equipped for natural disaster and civil defence operational training, equipment installed is mobile for use in Evacuation.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE TREATMENT—The construction and maintenance of trunk

sewers and sewage treatment plants to provide a Metropolitan sewerage system capable of accepting sewage from each of the thirteen area municipalities. Cost of sewage treatment is included in the Metropolitan levy and forms part of the general mill rate.

The local sewage collection systems remain the responsibility of the local municipalities.

EDUCATION—A Metropolitan School Board to correlate the educational facilities in the metropolitan area and through the Metropolitan Corporation finance the local school boards in each of the area municipalities to the extent of:

$180 per year for each primary pupil;
$300 per year for each academic secondary pupil;
$350 per year for each commercial secondary pupil;
and
$525 per year for each technical pupil.

FINANCES—The Metropolitan Corporation provides funds to the Area Municipalities to pay principal and interest charges with respect to debentures issued by them for schools and any of their works which become vested in the Corporation, except the owners' share of local improvement works. Since

January 1, 1954, the Metropolitan Corporation has had exclusive power to issue debentures for the Area Municipalities and their boards of education as well as for its own purposes including the Toronto Transit Commission, subject to approval of the Ontario Municipal Board. All Metropolitan Debentures are direct, joint and several obligations of the Metropolitan Corporation and the Area Municipalities notwithstanding the fact that the whole or any portion of the rates imposed for the payment thereof will be levied only against one or more of the Area Municipalities.

The net requirements (i.e., after Provincial Government grants and other revenues) of the Metropolitan Corporation and the Metropolitan School Board are levied against the Area Municipalities on the basis of their relative assessments. Each Area Municipality levies against its taxpayers both for its own purposes and for its share of the Metropolitan Levy.

LICENSING—Under an amendment passed in 1956 to The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act 1953, a Metropolitan Licensing Commission was established for The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, and the

Metropolitan Council was given permission to authorize such Commission, by by-law, to exercise the powers of any area municipality or board of commissioners of police with respect to the licensing, regulating, governing, prohibiting or limiting of any trade, calling, business or occupation, or the person carrying on or engaged in it.

With very few exceptions, all licenses formerly issued by any of the thirteen area municipalities are now being issued by the said Metropolitan Licensing Commission effective January 1, 1957.

Licenses which are of a metropolitan character, such as taxicab owners and drivers, cartage owners and drivers, electricians, plumbers, etc., are being issued from the Head Office of the Commission at 171 Eglinton Avenue East. In so far as the City of Toronto is concerned, all other classes are issued at Room 105a, City Hall, as formerly, where applicants may obtain forms and information as to procedures to be followed.

PARKS—The Metropolitan Parks Department has under its control:

The Metropolitan Toronto Don Valley Golf Course; The Summerlea Golf Course; The Toronto Islands; The Metropolitan

Toronto Riverdale Zoo; Marie Curtis Park, James Gardens—Edenbridge Drive, Etobicoke; Edwards Gardens—Lawrence Avenue at Old Bridle Path, North York; and has under development a series of recreational parks and parkways predominantly in the valley lands of Metropolitan Toronto.

PLANNING—On September 1, 1953, the Minister of Planning and Development defined a Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area comprising, in addition to the 13 municipalities forming Metropolitan Toronto, 13 other municipalities as follows:

The townships, of Toronto, Toronto Gore, Vaughan, Markham and Pickering, the villages of Port Credit, Streetsville, Woodbridge, Richmond Hill, Stouffville, Markham and Pickering and the town of Ajax (formerly an improvement district).

At the same time the Toronto and York Planning Board, having jurisdiction over the whole county of York, was dissolved. No change was made in the status of existing subsidiary Planning Boards or in the power of any local municipality to seek definition as a subsidiary planning area. Planning Boards in area municipalities retain their right to formulate or amend local

Official plans subject to approval by the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board and the Minister of Planning and Development. The Metropolitan Planning Board is charged with the formulation of an Official Plan for the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area, subject to approval by the Metropolitan Council and the Minister of Planning and Development. This plan deals with land uses, transportation and transit, sanitation, green belts and park areas.

The Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board is composed of 23 members; 13 are appointed by the Metropolitan Council on staggered three-year terms, 2 are appointed by the Metropolitan Board of Education, and 8 serve ex-officio.

Of the 13 members appointed by the Metropolitan Council, 9 represent the Metropolitan Area and 4 the adjacent municipalities within the Planning Area, representing the eastern north-eastern, north-western and western sections respectively.

The ex-officio members are:

The Chairman of The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto;

The Mayor of the City of Toronto;

A Suburban Representative from the Metropolitan Council;

The Chairmen of the Welfare and Housing, Roads and Traffic, Parks and Recreation, and Works Committees of the Council of The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto;

The Chairman of the Toronto Transit Commission.

The Mayor of the City of Toronto and the Suburban Representative may appoint a substitute, with the concurrence of the Metropolitan Council.

POLICE—As of January 1st, 1957, police forces in the thirteen local municipalities within the Metropolitan Toronto area were joined together to form the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force. Including school guards the Force now has 2,755 personnel.

The Department is under jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police, composed of a full time Chairman (a Magistrate), a County Court Judge, a second Magistrate, The Chairman of the Metropolitan Council and a member of the Council, who at present is the Mayor of the City of Toronto.

Under the Commission the Chief of Police exercises command with four Deputies each in charge of one of the four main functions,

that is, Administration, Detective, Traffic and Uniform Patrol.

The Metropolitan area is divided into six Police Districts, the City of Toronto being one complete district and all former Toronto police stations continued as Divisions.

The unification of police services has resulted in many improvements for the citizens of the Metropolitan Toronto area. New recruiting methods, standardized training, improved traffic control, new police stations, and the closing of certain of the smaller previous stations has created a more effective and efficient police Department.

ROADS—Establishment of a metropolitan road system and the designation of such highways as Metropolitan Roads for such purpose.

Metropolitan roads are financed to the extent of 50% for the construction and maintenance by the Metropolitan Corporation and 50% by the Province of Ontario.

(For list of streets designated Metropolitan Roads in City of Toronto, see pages 86-87

The Metropolitan Council appoints two Members to the Toronto and York Roads Commission. In addition two Members are appointed by The York County Council and

a fifth by the four elected Members. Its duty is the improvement and maintenance of suburban roads under its jurisdiction. The cost is borne 25% by the County, 25% by The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, and 50% by the Province of Ontario.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING—The Metropolitan Traffic Engineering Department was formed in December, 1954, under the direction of the Metropolitan Traffic Engineer. The Department is responsible for traffic control signals, pavement markings, and traffic signs on all roads within its jurisdiction and acts in an advisory capacity to the Metropolitan Council.

TRANSPORTATION—Appointment of a five-man Toronto Transit Commission responsible for all public transportation in the metropolitan area, other than railways and taxis.

(*Also see under Toronto Transit Commission*)

WATER WORKS SYSTEM—The Metropolitan Toronto Water Works System comprises Intakes, Filtration Plants, Pumping Stations, Reservoirs and Tanks, for production, treatment and storage of water, and all Trunk

Distribution Mains. The water is sold on a wholesale basis to the 13 Area Municipalities which operate their own local distribution systems.

WELFARE AND HOUSING SERVICES—The Metropolitan Corporation is responsible for:

1. The hospitalization of indigent patients.
2. Post Sanatorium Care for Consumptives.
3. Provision and operation of Homes for the Aged.

   (The operation of Lambert Lodge, Hilltop Acres and Greenacres as Homes for the Aged for residents of the various municipalities making up Metropolitan Toronto is the responsibility of the Metropolitan Toronto Department of Welfare and Housing under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Council. Applications for admission are taken by the Welfare Officer of the area municipality in which the applicant lives. For citizens of the City of Toronto applications are taken by the City of Toronto Department of Public Welfare, Private Nursing Homes Unit, 310 Dupont Street, Toronto.)

4. The maintenance of wards of Children's Aid Societies.

5. The maintenance and education of children in Ontario Training Schools.

6. Riverdale Hospital—
   (a) Isolation Division;
   (b) Chronically Ill Division.

7. Housing—The Metropolitan Corporation has all the powers of a Municipality with respect to housing and redevelopment.

   Two elderly persons low cost housing developments are in operation and one is under construction.

   WESTACRES, Arbordell Road, Rexdale Post Office, 8 apartment buildings providing 64 bachelor type apartments and 64 family suites.

   (UNNAMED), Flemington Road, Township of North York, 8 apartment buildings providing 64 bachelor type apartments and 64 family suites.

   (UNNAMED), Old Danforth Road and Bonnington Avenue, Township of Scarborough, 1 apartment building providing 8 bachelor type apartments and 8 family suites.
   This project is under construction.

City of Toronto Streets Designated as Metropolitan Roads

Annette St.

Avenue Rd., Bloor St. W. to Lonsdale Rd.

Avenue Rd., Oxton Ave. to North City Limits

Aylmer Ave.

Bathurst St.

Bayview Ave.

Beverley St.

Bloor St. W. and E.

Broadview Ave., Danforth Ave. to North City Limits

Cherry St., Fleet St. E. to Keating St.

Coxwell Ave.

Danforth Ave.

Dufferin St., Dundas St. W. to North City Limits

Dundas St. W. and E.

Dupont St.

East Don Roadway

Eastern Ave., Leslie St. to Queen St. E.

Eglinton Ave. E. and W.

Fleet St. E. and W.

Glen Echo Rd.

Jane St.

Jarvis St.

Keating St. and Extension, Cherry St. to Woodbine Ave.

Keele St.

Kingston Rd.

Lakeshore Blvd., West City Limits to Bathurst St.

Lakeshore Rd., West City Limits to Parkside Dr.

Lawrence Ave. E. and W.

Leslie St., Keating St. to Eastern Ave.

Lonsdale Rd., Avenue Rd. to Oriole Pkwy.

Moore Ave.

Mount Pleasant Rd.

Old Weston Rd.

Oriole Pkwy., Lonsdale Rd. to Oxton Ave.

Oxton Ave., Oriole Pkwy. to Avenue Rd.

Pape Ave.

Park Dr. Reservation, Mount Pleasant Rd. to East City Limits

Parkside Dr.

Queen's Pk. and Queen's Pk. Cres. E. and W.

Queen St. E., Eastern Ave. to Kingston Rd.

Queensway, from Roncesvalles Ave. to West City Limit

River St. north of Gerrard St.

Riverside Dr.

Rosedale Valley Rd.

Roxborough St. E. and W.

Russell Hill Dr., Spadina Rd. to St. Clair Ave. W.

St. Clair Ave. E. and W., West City Limits to Mount Pleasant Rd.

St. George St.

Spadina Ave. (Include Spadina Cres.)

Spadina Rd., Bloor St. W. to Russell Hill Dr.

University Ave.

West Don Roadway north of Queen St.

Weston Rd.

Woodbine Ave.

Yonge St.

MUNICIPALITIES IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO

Municipality	Mayor or Reeve	Clerk	Offices	Pop.	Acreage	Assessment*
City of Toronto	Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C.	G. A. Weale	City Hall	658,250	22,336	$1,687,537,648
Towns						
Leaside	Mayor C. H. Hiscott	R. V. Burgess	235 McRae Dr.	16,418	1,152	61,539,428
Mimico	Mayor W. A. Edwards	L. J. Ferrie	261 Church St.	13,838	512	23,739,393
New Toronto	Mayor D. R. Russell	J. H. Miller	185 Fifth St.	11,559	768	36,403,728
Weston	Mayor Harry Clark	G. H. Clarkson	60 Main Street N.	9,404	640	20,276,722
Villages						
Forest Hill	Reeve L. T. Simonsky	L. W. Archer	333 Lonsdale Rd.	20,107	960	59,393,272
Long Branch	Reeve Mrs. M. Curtis	George F. Gage	1560 Lakeshore Rd.	10,532	576	16,714,413
Swansea	Reeve Mrs. D. Hague	N. L. Ivey	83 DeForest Rd.	8,710	640	19,965,839
Townships						
East York	Reeve J. R. Allen	W. H. Heaton	Coxwell-Mortimer	69,321	3,776	106,755,201
Etobicoke	Reeve H. O. Waffle	S. W. Eckersley	4946 Dundas St. W.	110,306	27,328	314,943,578
North York	Reeve V. A. Singer	A. G. Standing	5000 Yonge St.	182,942	44,608	415,866,636
Scarborough	Reeve A. M. Campbell	C. A. Tripp	2001 Eglinton E.	151,885	45,056	278,600,033
York	Reeve C. A. Tonks	H. A. Hall, Q.C.	2700 Eglinton W.	117,503	5,056	192,632,289
Metropolitan Toronto	*Chairman of Council*, Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C., Room 203 City Hall, Toronto	W. W. Gardhouse	67 Adelaide E. (1956 Dominion Census, 1,358,029)	1,380,775	153,408	3,234,368,180

* Latest taxable assessment figures, compiled by assessors for 1958 taxes; not revised.

Municipalities Forming Metropolitan Toronto

MAYOR'S DEPARTMENT

The Mayor, being the chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, his office assumes a very important place in the organization of the Civic Administration and is under the direction of the Executive Assistant.

His Worship as the Head of the City Council and Chairman of the Board of Control (the Executive body of the City Government) is responsible for the direction and control of all Civic Departments in the Municipal Corporation. To assist in accomplishing this, and to relieve the Mayor of many of the duties in this respect, the Executive Assistant has authority, under appointment of Council, to maintain a measure of supervision over the Departments in order to secure co-ordination and co-operation, and, for this purpose, to convene meetings of the various Department Heads. He is authorized to act on behalf of the Mayor on any matters pertaining to Civic business.

The functions of the Mayor's Department are varied and important. It exercises general supervision over all Civic Departments, and, on the other hand, is the focal point of contact with the ratepayers and citizens generally. The maintaining of public relations and keeping the public informed on matters of Civic policy and importance, come within the purview of the Mayor and his office. One popular means of

doing this is through the Mayor's weekly radio broadcast "The Mayor Reports to the People".

A considerable part of the Mayor's time is taken up in attending meetings, as he is, by virtue of his office, a member of a number of Boards and Commissions, including the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Council and Executive, the Metropolitan Board of Commissioners of Police, the Toronto Electric Commissioners, the city of Toronto and Metropolitan Toronto Planning Boards, etc.

Close liaison is maintained with the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities and the Ontario Association of Mayors and Reeves; the Mayor being a permanent member of the National Advisory Council of the former organization and a member of the Executive of the latter Association.

Close contact is also maintained with the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto and the Executive Assistant is Chairman of the Committee of Department Heads on Metropolitan Matters, responsible for negotiating the service agreement between the two Municipalities.

The Mayor's Department has certain statuory duties with regard to consideration and issuance of hundreds of permits for raffles and draws under the Criminal Code and is charged with issuance of permits under the Children's Protection Act.

TORONTO MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

This Department is primarily a public health institution, in that it provides a service to the public for the slaughter of food animals under rigid sanitary conditions, supervised by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Its four buildings, located at the foot of Tecumseth Street on the Canadian National Railway, provide livestock pens for the shelter and care of approximately 1,000 animals while awaiting slaughter. The main buildings contain six slaughter beds, a casing room, rendering department, dressed meat coolers, hide room, boiler and engine rooms for a large refrigeration plant, and office accommodation. There is also a public cold storage warehouse where food products in small or large quantities may be stored.

The Abattoir employs eighty-five men under the supervision of a Commissioner, who is directly responsible to the Board of Control. It is completely self-sustaining; operating at no cost to the taxpayers, and while the fact of its existence may have a tendency to regulate the price of meats, the purpose of its establishment in 1914 was to concentrate the slaughtering of food animals in one plant so that the evils attendant upon the operation of small slaughter houses might be eliminated.

Toronto Municipal Abattoir—*continued*

Slaughter House Record 1957

Cattle	70,486
Calves	19,894
Sheep and Lambs	935
Hogs	30,393
	121,708

DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT

The statutory duties of the City Auditor are set out in the City of Toronto Act of 1909, Section 2, the Municipal Act, R.S.O. 1950, Chapter 243, Sections 245 to 249, the Department of Municipal Affairs Act, R.S.O. 1950, Chapter 96, Section 9, and Duties and Instructions to Municipal Auditors issued by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

These duties comprise:—

The audit of the books and accounts of the City, comprising the centralized accounts of the Treasury Department, including its waterworks and other taxation revenue divisions and, also, the various operating and service departments of the Corporation, upon which it is required to prepare an annual report and certify the accounts to the ratepayers, which report is deposited with the Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs.

The audit of the books and accounts of affiliate civic bodies, these being:

11 Boards and Commissions
11 Bodies with agency or other operational functions
2 Pension Funds for civic employees
1 Hospital
The Funded Debt of the City
13 Day Care and Nursery Centres, as well as all charitable organizations to which the City pays per diem rates or makes grants thereto, including those for which accounts are rendered to the Provincial Department of Welfare for grants towards the cost of relief and welfare services.

The certification of all financial statements in connection with any of the foregoing City or outside bodies which any Department of the Provincial Government require to be certified by the City Auditor.

As provided for by the City of Toronto Act of 1909, the prepayment audit of invoices and paysheets of the City Departments, which are examined for the purpose of ascertaining that payments comply with the statutes, the by-laws of the City Council and the reports of Board of Control, and that funds have been provided therefor either in the annual estimates or in supplementary appropriations or in the money by-laws; and in connection with cheques drawn by the City Treasurer in their payment, the countersigning of these cheques.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

The Department of Buildings has charge of the following:

1. The examination of Plans, and issuing of permits for all buildings.
2. The licensing of Passenger Elevators.
3. The licensing of Dry Cleaning Plants, Press Shops and Receiving Depots.
4. The preparation of plans and specifications and the supervision of erection of Civic Buildings.
5. The inspection and supervision of all Signs, Canopies and Fire Escapes over Public Property.
6. The inspection of existing buildings for compliance with the Building By-law and Standard of Housing By-law.

During the past year 100 licenses were issued for the operation of Dry Cleaning Plants. 131 licenses were issued for Dry Cleaning Plant Branches and 296 licenses were issued for dry cleaning depots. 297 licenses were issued for Spotting and Stain Removing establishments including Fur Cleaning firms.

7,160 permits were issued in 1957 for buildings erected or altered at a cost of $121,067,582.00.

Licenses were granted for the operation of 1,421 Passenger Elevators.

Department of Buildings—*continued*

Total Revenue for the Year 1957

Sign Inspection Fees	$ 48,483.52
Elevator Licenses and Permits	14,423.00
Dry Cleaning Licenses	17,140.00
Fire Escape Inspection Fees	3,480.00
Canopy Encroachment Fees	9,195.10
Plan Examination Fees	278.087.02
TV Antennae	20.00
Miscellaneous	351.35
Total	$371,179.99

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS

Year	No. of Permits Issued	No. of Structures Erected	Value $
1928	9,208	11,302	51,607,188
1929	8,731	10,682	47,698,654
1930	7,812	9,925	30,095,589
1931	6,832	8,646	19,009,985
1932	4,969	5,686	6,919,550
1933	4,060	4,450	4,282,090
1934	4,656	5,283	7,378,772
1935	4,467	5,175	9,905,455
1936	4,635	5,501	8,114,799
1937	5,217	5,969	11,238,900
1938	4,875	5,645	8,494,340
1939	5,667	6,280	10,285,707
1940	5,146	5,935	10,592,743
1941	4,802	5,416	9,136,405
1942	3,434	3,656	7,660,940
1943	3,235	3,573	6,218,410
1944	3,388	3,665	7,714,193
1945	4,615	4,839	12,782,152
1946	11,242	12,936	22,232,626
1947	9,130	10,192	32,330,835
1948	6,110	6,823	32,292,837
1949	8,679	9,823	36,483,147
1950	11,526	12,476	55,251,801
1951	8,731	9,441	47,109,215
1952	8,254	9,061	43,721,487
1953	8,791	9,362	80,754,632
1954	8,079	8,406	86,204,086
1955	8,487	8,908	76,395,911
1956	7,512	7,591	87,472,264
1957	7,160	7,429	121,067,582

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The Personnel Department is responsible for the recruitment and registration of all applicants for positions in the Civic Service including the Fire Department.

The policy of the Corporation is to fill vacancies by promotion within the Civic Service where capable personnel is available. The Director of Personnel formulates and administers procedures for examining and selecting personnel for promotion under a merit system.

The Director makes all recommendations to the Administration regarding appointments, promotions, salary or wage rates, classifications and working conditions of all Civic personnel, excepting only Heads and Deputy Heads of Departments and other Civic Officials in accordance with the Personnel By-law and Personnel Regulations pursuant thereto.

The Director is charged with the responsibility of conferring with representatives of the three Civic Unions in all matters relating to working conditions, grievances and any other matters as contained in the bargaining agreements.

The Personnel Department also operates and administers the following:

(1) Control of Establishment of Strength for Permanent Service of all Civic Departments.

(2) Central Registry—staff record and file for each Civic Employee.

(3) All matters pertaining to accidents to Civic Employees, Accident Prevention and Workmen's Compensation.

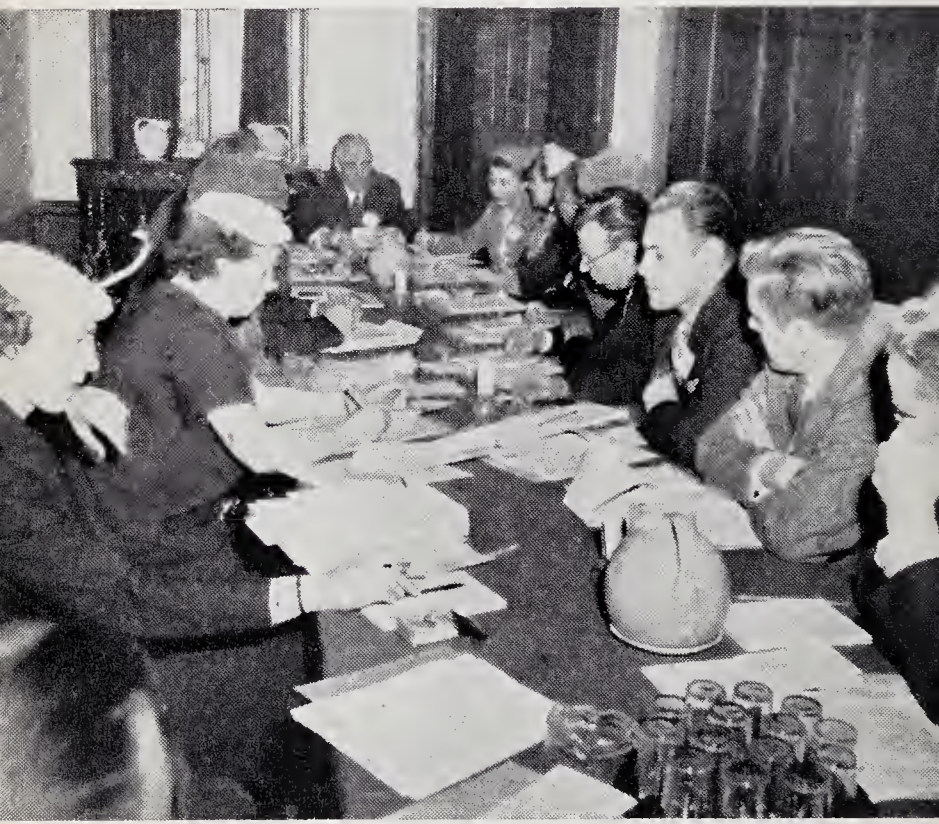
(4) All dealings with the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Toronto enjoys an excellent record for health due in large measure to its provision of a sustained programme of progressive municipal health services. The Department of Public Health under the direction of the Local Board of Health and of the Medical Officer of Health, with a staff of 555 professional and other personnel, operates through its main office administrative divisions and eight district health offices, each of the latter under the joint direction of a District Physician and District Supervisor of Nurses. A completely co-ordinated programme of medical, dental, and public health nursing services is regularly maintained in the primary (public and separate) and secondary schools of Toronto, and in promoting the health of its infant population offers adequate facilities for physical examination, immunization procedures and health education

in thirty Child Health Centres. All citizens are provided chest X-ray services through the co-operation of hospital chest clinics and the Gage Institute, working in conjunction with the Department's tuberculosis case-finding programme.

The many and varied activities which round out the organizational set-up of the Department are comprised mainly of Community



Community Planning for Dental Health—February 21, 1957

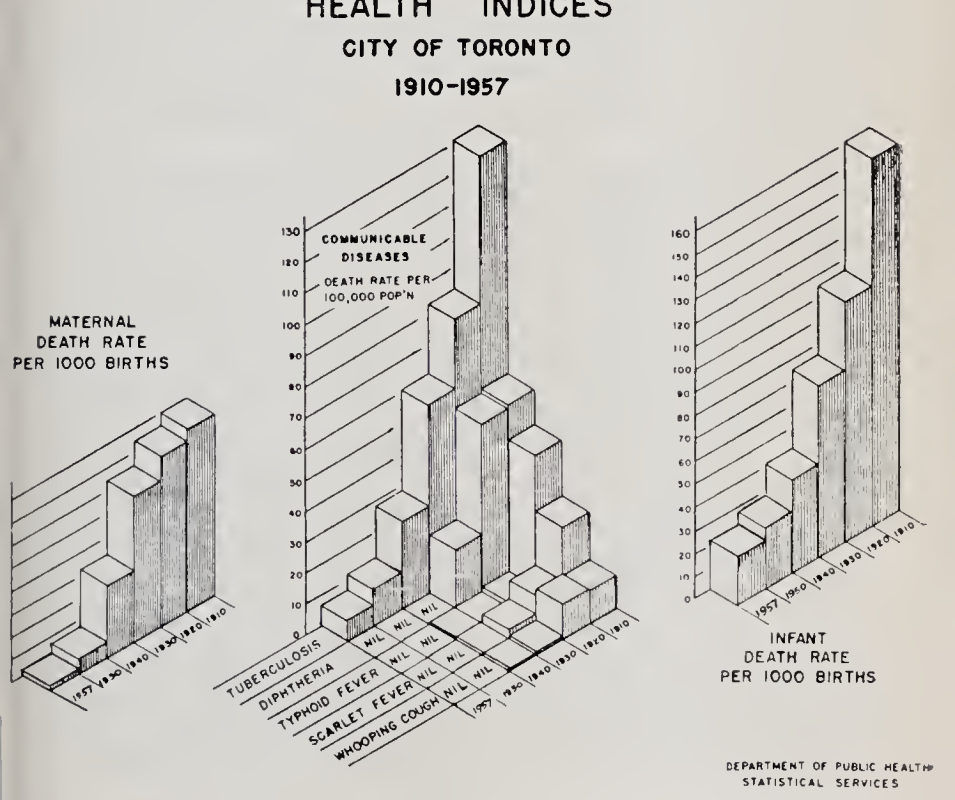
Health Services, Public Health Nursing, Dental Services, Mental Health, Communicable Disease Control (including Venereal Diseases), Tuberculosis Prevention, Laboratory Services, Food and Milk Control, and General Sanitation (including Plumbing-Drainage Inspection, Industrial Sanitation and Rodent Control). Operation of the Civic Ambulance Services is also the responsibility of the Department. Supplementing the foregoing regularly scheduled health services are the continuing projects of a specialized category, viz.: Preventive Orthodontic Service Clinic, Hearing Conservation Service, Nutrition Education, Cardiac Survey and Register, and a Pre-school Preventive Dental Programme with participation from the Toronto Academy of Dentistry and Toronto East Dental Association. A "Pilot Home Care Programme" in collaboration with the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto and under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health is being launched, through which might be developed the co-ordination of a full range of services through one administrative agency to provide better and more continuous care to selected patients in their own homes, using the service of existing agencies in the community. Some of these special projects are very generously assisted by Federal Health Grants.

Since 1955 the Provincial Department of Health has made available poliomyelitis vaccine prepared by the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories. This has been administered by the Department to pre-school aged children and to children in elementary and secondary schools and has been distributed to private schools. The 1958 plans are concentrated on bringing all children up to the three-dose level and any children heretofore not reached by the Department or private physicians. It is anticipated by the end of 1958 that the school and pre-school population of approximately 150,000 will have been afforded the opportunity of adequate protection.

Toronto's progress in its development of municipal health services is evidenced in a relative per capita expenditure of $3.54 (not including costs of Riverdale Isolation Hospital taken over by the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, effective January 1, 1957) as opposed to $0.25 in 1910 when the Department began its positive move toward present-day status. During the interval Toronto's combined health forces have contributed to a marked prolongation of life per person by an average of better than 30 added years, as measured by Toronto's mortality experience for 1957 which shows a mean age survival to 65¼ years. It is cal-

culated that the average citizen who now reaches age 25 has as many years of life before him as did the newly-born baby of half a century ago.

The statistics for 1957 reflect a continued excellent health record for the City. Resident mortality was again below normal expectancy. New low levels were attained for both infant and maternal mortality. The current death rate for infants of 20.3 per 1,000 births means


HEALTH INDICES
CITY OF TORONTO
1910-1957
MATERNAL DEATH RATE PER 1000 BIRTHS
1957 1950 1940 1930 1920 1910
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POP'N
130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0
TUBERCULOSIS
DIPHTHERIA
TYPHOID FEVER
SCARLET FEVER
WHOOPING COUGH
NIL
1957 1950 1940 1930 1920 1910
160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0
1957 1950 1940 1930 1920 1910
INFANT DEATH RATE PER 1000 BIRTHS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
STATISTICAL SERVICES

double the chance of survival to beyond one year of age for present-day infants over those born just eighteen years back, while the new low maternal death rate of 0.2 mothers in 1,000 confinements or but one death in about 5,000 is only one-tenth the loss recorded twelve years ago. Toronto's tuberculosis record for 1957 of 507 cases and 38 deaths is but slightly changed from that of 1956, the lowest experienced to date. Tuberculosis deaths in the past five years numbered 247 or far below one-half the total of 559 that occurred during the immediately preceding five year period. The number in 1947, just ten years ago, was 208 or five times this year's loss of 38 persons.

The accompanying graph illustrates the effectiveness of public health measures in the control of certain communicable diseases and in reducing infant and maternal mortality in Toronto. Smallpox has vanished and typhoid fever and diphtheria are now rare. No death has occurred from whooping cough in two years, or from scarlet fever in five years. Three deaths resulted among 16 cases of poliomyelitis, none of whom had received the benefits of Salk vaccine. The 1957 record for poliomyelitis was preceded by 8 cases, no deaths in 1956; 6 cases, one fatality in 1955; 29 cases, no deaths in 1954, totalling in all over the past four years—59

cases with 4 fatalities, which is most encouraging in view of having experienced 764 cases with 30 fatalities during the preceding four years.

Complete statistics and summaries pertaining to the activities of the Department of Public Health are available in the form of regularly prepared Monthly and Annual Statements.

In the satisfactory measure of progress attending the City's health efforts due appreciation is accorded the medical profession, health and welfare agencies and the citizens themselves for their generous collaboration.

DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICES

Runnymede, 2907A Dundas Street West, RO. 6-2359.

Parkdale, 53 Argyle Street, LE.1-5709.

Hillcrest, 352 Christie Street, LE.1-3521.

Yorkville, 2398 Yonge Street, HU. 5-0429.

University, 229 College Street, WA. 1-5104.

Moss Park, 430 Broadview Avenue, HO. 1-9241.

Riverdale, 430 Broadview Avenue, HO.1-9241.

East End, 299 Main Street, OX. 4-1144.

CIVIC AMBULANCES

Telephones, EM. 3-5678, EM. 3-5679

The Civic Ambulance Service, under the control of the Department of Public Health, is located at the Coroner's Building, 86 Lombard Street.

Service is provided covering public emergency calls, such as accidents of all kinds, City Order hospital cases, and the transportation of all cases of communicable disease. Separate ambulances and staff are provided for the two categories mentioned. All calls should be directed to the Ambulance Headquarters, Lombard Street (see telephone numbers above), when the attendant will allocate the calls or advise the inquirer if service cannot be given.

A full 24-hour service is provided through the facilities of Central Headquarters and of east and west stations, and to offset delays caused by rush-hour traffic an additional northerly post, manned from Central Headquarters, is placed in operation during the period 4 to 7 o'clock p.m. For efficiency all ambulances are in direct communication with police radio dispatchers, while direct line telephone communication is maintained between

Police and City Ambulance Headquarters. These arrangements ensure a prompt response to all requests for emergency service.

In cases where a person is found dead and a physician has not been in immediate attendance, the Chief Coroner's Office, 86 Lombard Street, telephone EMpire 3-5670, should be notified without delay.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS

The Public Hospitals in the City are located as follows:

Toronto General Hospital, 101 College Street.
Toronto General Hospital, Wellesley Division, Homewood Place.
St. Michael's Hospital, 30 Bond Street.
Hospital for Sick Children, 555 University Avenue.
Toronto Western Hospital, 399 Bathurst Street.
St. Joseph's Hospital, 1830 Queen Street West.
Women's College Hospital, 76 Grenville Street.
Salvation Army Grace Hospital, 133 Bloor Street East.
Toronto East General Hospital, Coxwell and Sammon Avenues, East York.
New Mount Sinai Hospital, 550 University Avenue.
Lockwood Clinic Hospital, 300 Bloor Street East.
Mothercraft Centre, 49 Clarendon Avenue.

OTHER HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

Riverdale Isolation Hospital, Gerrard Street East and St. Matthews Road.

Toronto Hospital for Tuberculosis, Weston, Ontario.

Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Incurables, 130 Dunn Avenue.

Our Lady of Mercy Hospital, 100 Sunnyside Avenue.

Runnymede Hospital (for the chronically ill), 274 St. John's Road.

Home for Incurable Children, 278 Bloor Street East.

Ontario Hospital, 999 Queen Street West.

Toronto Psychiatric Hospital, Surrey Place.

Hillcrest Convalescent Hospital, 47 Austin Terrace.

St. John's Convalescent Hospital, Newtonbrook, Ontario.

Daughters of the Empire Hospital for Convalescent Children, 54 Sheldrake Boulevard.

Lambert Lodge (Home for the Aged), 350-390 Christie Street.

Sunnybrook Hospital (D.V.A.), Bayview Avenue.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

All births must be registered at the Department of the City Clerk, Registration Office, Room 317, City Hall, within thirty days from the occurrence thereof.

Birth, Marriage or Death Certificates may be obtained **only** from the Registrar-General, 70 Lombard Street, Toronto.

Officer-in-charge—F. A. Goodyer, EM. 6-8411, Local 227. (After closing hours, in case of emergency only, telephone LE. 6-8530.)

Physicians in attendance are required to send in notices of births; parents or occupants of dwellings where births occur are required to register same.

Deaths must be registered at the Department or at any police station, before a permit to bury can be issued.

Neglect or failure to send in notices in either case renders parties liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars and costs.

A Birth Certificate or other evidence filed with an application for a Marriage License is not returnable.

Births, Marriages and Death Vital Statistics for Past Five Years

Year	*Births*	*Marriage Licenses Issued*	*Deaths*
1957	**27,540**	**9,950**	**8,622**
1956	27,087	9,779	8,645
1955	27,763	9,530	8,374
1954	27,548	10,219	8,461
1953	25,924	10,310	8,665

Stillbirths (1957) 361

Marriage Licenses

Marriage Licenses issued during office hours at Department of the City Clerk, Marriage License Office, Room 316, City Hall, EM. 6-8411, Local 226.

Unless a marriage is solemnized within three months from the date of issue of the Marriage License, the License lapses without any provision for an extension of time. No rebate or refund of the fee for a Marriage License is permissible in any circumstances.

When neither applicant has his or her usual place of abode in the Province of Ontario, the Assistant Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, must be communicated with

respecting the necessary evidence required in such cases; or with respect to special authorization.

Compliance with certain regulations is required in the case of an applicant who is divorced and the divorce took place outside the Dominion of Canada; a copy of such regulations may be obtained from the Deputy Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The Department of Public Welfare is responsible for the discharge of municipal responsibility in the administration of public welfare programmes.

MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Public Assistance and Welfare Services to Families and Individuals

To applicants considered eligible after investigation, direct relief is granted on a temporary basis, or on a regular basis, for the period of time deemed necessary, and in accordance with the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act and Regulations. Direct relief is issued by cheque, payable to recipients.

Supplementary Assistance is granted to recipients of Old Age Security (with Medical Assistance), Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowances, and Disabled Persons' Allowances, who are living in the community and considered eligible in accordance with Civic policy.

Under the Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, and subject to the approval of the Department of Public Health, patients discharged from Sanatoria for convalescent care in the community are eligible for Post Sanatorium Assistance. The Department is responsible for the issuance of the financial assistance deemed necessary under the programme.

The expenditures for Direct Relief, Supplementary Assistance, and Post Sanatorium Assistance, are shared by the Federal and Provincial Governments and the municipality.

The Department maintains a Rehabilitation Unit which arranges for the retraining of relief recipients who can benefit from such service, and assists them to secure employment suitable to their capacities.

A specialized service is rendered to the families of deserting husbands by the Deserted Wives Unit, which assists the wives to take the required legal action through the Family Court

of Metropolitan Toronto, in an effort to secure financial support under the Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.

Public Assistance programmes providing for direct relief or other assistance to families and individuals in the community, together with the necessary services, are administered through the Department's three District Offices, including Sub-offices. Provision is made within the Department for meeting serious emergency situations occurring out of regular office hours.

Services to Indigent Homeless Men

Applications for assistance by indigent homeless unemployed men are taken at Single Men's Unit. Seaton House, a hostel operated by the Department, provides care for such men who are unemployable because of health reasons. Additional hostel facilities are available for homeless and transient men who are indigent and unemployed.

Voluntary Maintenance

The Department makes payments from grants authorized by the Civic Administration to various private welfare organizations and charitable institutions caring for children and indigent aged persons, and to others rendering

valuable service to the municipality. Payment of maintenance is made on a per capita per diem basis. The other grants are paid by lump sum quarterly or annually.

Nutrition Services

The chief functions of Nutrition Services are to provide an advisory service for recipients of public assistance regarding the most advantageous spending of their allowances; supervision of the housekeeping staffs in matters relating to purchase of food supplies, preparation of menus and serving of meals in the Nursery and Day Care Centres operated by the Department; and consultant services to Seaton House on food matters.

Hospitalization

The Department investigates and reports to the Metropolitan Department of Welfare and Housing as to the residence and indigency of persons living within the City of Toronto, for whom application is made for Hospital Orders under the Public Hospitals Act. The Department authorizes payment of the municipal share of hospital maintenance where eligibility is established under the Psychiatric Hospitals Act.

Burial of Indigents

Funeral directors under contract with the Department render the necessary services in connection with the burial of indigent persons where there are no bonafide friends or relatives who are willing or able financially to assume responsibility.

Care of the Aged and Infirm

The Department operates a Private Nursing Homes programme for the temporary care of certain aged or infirm patients who in the opinion of the Medical Consultant can be satisfactorily cared for in this way until suitable institutional accommodation (in a Hospital or Home for the Aged) is available.

The Department is responsible for completing applications on behalf of Toronto residents for admission to a Home for the Aged as required under the Homes for the Aged Act, and for forwarding same to the Metropolitan Department of Welfare and Housing for decision. Where applicants have applied for admission to a Home for the Aged and have been placed in private nursing homes pending suitable vacancies, the Department is reimbursed for their maintenance by the Metropolitan Corporation from date of acceptance of applications.

Nursery Centres

The Department operates nine Nursery Centres which provide day care for pre-school children whose mothers are required to work outside their homes, and for other needy cases. The Provincial Government participates financially up to one-half the operating expenditure. These Centres are operated under the Day Nurseries Act, and can accommodate a total of 433 children.

In addition, four private Day Nurseries, with combined accommodation for 174 children, are sponsored by the municipality under the Day Nurseries Act, and are given financial support by the City and the Provincial Government in accordance therewith.

Day Care Centres

The Department operates two Day Care Centres to provide supervision before and after school and nutritious noon meals for younger school-age children of working mothers. A total of 115 children may be cared for in these Centres.

Housing

The Housing Unit deals with requests for housing accommodation, and whenever possible assists families and individuals in finding rooms, flats, etc.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The strength of the Department is 1,208, all ranks, made up of: 1 Chief, 1 Deputy Chief, 1 Executive Assistant, 4 Platoon Chiefs, 37 District Chiefs, 204 Captains, 950 Firefighters, 1 Automotive Mechanic, 7 Clerks, 1 Physician, and 1 Caretaker.

The Department is organized on the 2-platoon 42-hour week system and the two shifts change over every Sunday, one shift working 24 hours. The day shift works 10 hours; the night shift 14 hours.

First line fire apparatus distributed throughout the city in 28 firehalls, consist of: 28 Pumpers; 1 Hose Wagon; 2 High Pressure Monitors; 16 Aerial Ladder Trucks; 1 Squad Truck, and 1 Fire Boat.

The Toronto Fire Department is now equipped with a 2-way radio system and at the present time, it has 32 units, 10 of which are on the Officers' cars and 22 on the trucks. This type of communication has greatly facilitated department fire-fighting operations and it now assumes its place alongside the telephone and fire alarm telegraph. It is the plan of the Fire Department to equip all first-line apparatus

with radio. Besides the radio units, the Department has its radio transmitter at Fire Alarm Headquarters and a 200-foot mast tower located at Balmoral Avenue fire station.

In 1957 the Department took delivery of 3-100′ all steel aerial ladder trucks.

Location of Firehalls

No. 1—Headquarters: 152 Adelaide Street W.

2—Portland Street and Richmond Street.

3—10-12 Grosvenor Street.

4—Berkeley Street, corner of Duke Street.

5—110 Lombard Street.

7—Dundas East and Regent Streets.

8—College Street, corner of Bellevue Ave.

9—16 Ossington Avenue.

10—34 Yorkville Avenue.

11—Rose Avenue, corner of Howard St.

12—Gerrard Street at Carlaw Avenue.

13—1917 Dundas Street West.

14—754 Ossington Avenue.

Location of Firehalls

15—Cowan Ave., corner of Queen St. W.

17—1904 Queen St. E., cor. Herbert Ave.

19—386 Perth Avenue.

20—358 Keele Street.

22—87 Main Street.

23—234 Howland Avenue.

24—Balmoral Avenue at Yonge Street.

25—61 Hendricks Avenue.

26—550 Greenwood Avenue.

27—106 Ascot Avenue.

28—16 Montgomery Avenue.

30—Ashbridge's Bay—Commissioners St.

31—Runnymede Rd., cor. MacGregor Ave.

33—Manitou Road—Centre Island.

34—Wanless Ave., corner of Yonge Street.

32—Exhibition Park is opened only during the Canadian National Exhibition, and the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.

Statistics Respecting Fires in 1957

Total alarms of fires	7,237
Number of building fires	2,706
Number of automobile fires	529
Inspections by Fire Prevention Bureau	72,068
Suspicious fires investigated	190
Formal enquiries	20
Charges laid	20
Convictions	18
Acquittals	2
Charges withdrawn	0
Number of citizens died from result of fire	9
Citizens rescued	76
First Aid rendered	129
Times inhalators used	295
Lives saved by Department inhalators	223
Firemen injured	131
Firemen injured and remained on duty	77

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The Department functions under direction of the Commissioner of Parks and Recreation and the Committee on Parks and Exhibitions.

Departmental activities are diversified and consist of the development and maintenance of park lands, including horticulture; a complete forestry programme for the propagation, cultivation and maintenance of all trees located in public parks and on City-owned streets and boulevards; the operation of natural ice rinks; a public recreation programme, comprised of playgrounds, community centres, field recreation and artificial ice rinks. These facilities are administered through a General Administration Office and District Offices and are serviced by a Departmental Garage and Building Maintenance and Installation Section.

PARKS MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

This Section is engaged in the propagation, growing, planting and displaying of all horticultural material for the parks system throughout the City and for the maintenance and development of park lands. One of the most modern greenhouses in Canada is in operation in High Park where an estimated three quarters of a million plants are produced annually to supply the large number of outdoor flower beds

and gardens and the material required for continuous exhibit in show houses which are located in Allan Gardens. Parks in each Ward of the City were completely rehabilitated during 1956, while development of approximately 50 acres of new park areas was commenced at Sunnyside, south of the boardwalk, and at Woodbine Beach, south of Keating Street. These developments are nearing completion. This Section also undertakes the construction and operation of the many natural ice rinks in the City.

FORESTRY

This Section operates under the supervision of a qualified Arborist. During the past two years a long-term reforestation project was implemented with the planting during 1957 of 4,800 trees on City streets and in Parks. For the most part these trees are of the decorative or flowering types that will not conflict with private property services. The total of 1,327 trees were removed for various reasons in conformity with the policy of City Council, while approximately 28,100 were pruned in Parks and on an estimated 200 miles of City streets. A programme of regular spraying of trees has been commenced and approximately 1,000 trees were sprayed during 1957 for the purpose

of insect control. Spraying is presently underway on the 30,000 Elm trees in Parks and on City streets with a view to preventing the spread of the Dutch Elm Disease.

PUBLIC RECREATION

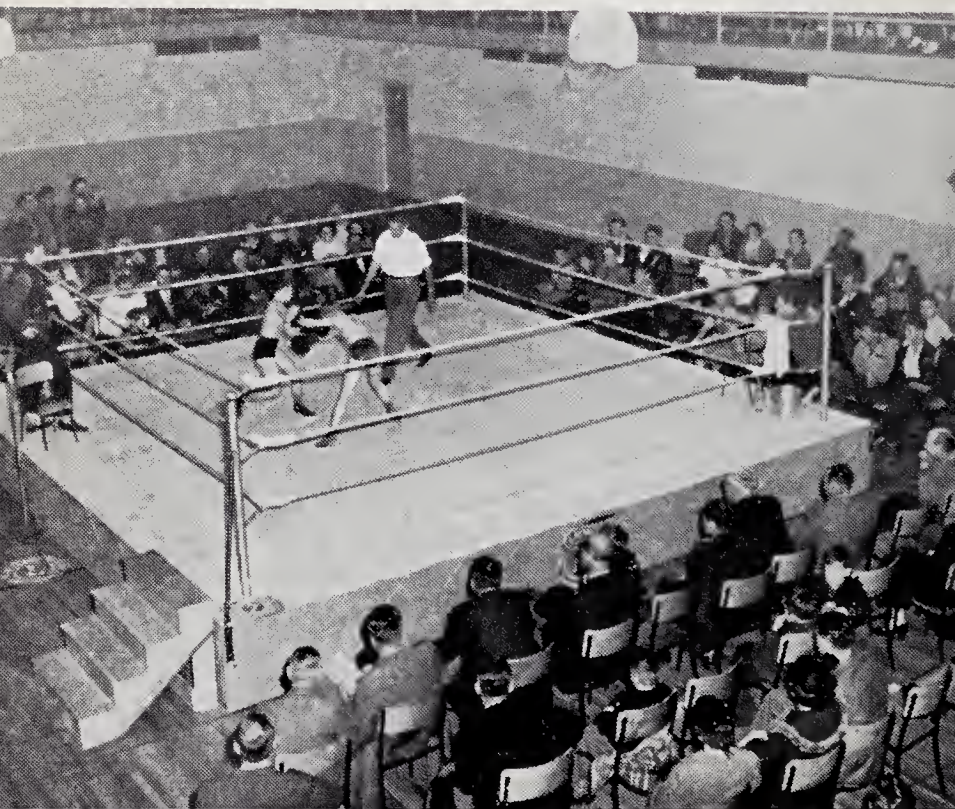
The recreation programme conducted in the City of Toronto compares favourably with that of any other North American Municipality. It is designed to promote active participation by persons at varying age levels in such activities as athletics, crafts, handiwork and informal education. The public participation in the

New Woodbine Beach and Park

programme during 1957 is reflected in attendance figures approaching two and three quarter million. Expansion of facilities is under way and in the past year consisted of the construction of seven new children's wading pools and five new children's playgrounds. A new complete recreation centre is under construction. Two outdoor swimming pools will be opened for the summer season of 1958 and plans are under way for a third such pool.

Thirty-three hockey teams from permanent centres in groups from Atom to Junior and involving 580 boys played on artificial ice rinks

Playground Boxing Championships



operated by this Department with the finals being played at Maple Leaf Gardens.

Approximately 465 boys participated on forty-eight basketball teams and almost 900 boys took part in hard ball with forty-two teams participating in groups from Atom to Intermediate.

Girls' basketball was successfully carried on at seven centres in Junior and Senior series and athletic meets were held both winter and summer for boys and girls at all playgrounds. Softball was played by boys in community leagues throughout the City. Girls competed

Olympic Swimming Trials Alex Duff Pool

in softball, volleyball and Danish rounders.

Winter season demonstration nights were held at the permanent centres and large crowds of parents and friends attended to see the demonstrations of the various activities which were taught during the season.

SERVICE SECTIONS

The Building Maintenance and Installations Section is responsible for maintaining Parks and Recreation buildings and facilities at an adequate standard and for the construction and repairing of fences, screens, pathways, water and electrical services, together with many other various installations. The Departmental Garage is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all Departmental vehicles and mechanical and hydraulic equipment of considerable proportion.

PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

The diversity and scope of the Property Department activities differ in many respects from other branches of the Civic Service. While other Departments deal with specific or fairly rigidly defined services, the Property Department is responsible for a wide range of duties of a miscellaneous nature. Usually in the past, with the implementation of a new activity

insufficient to warrant the formation of a department and not associated directly with an existing service, it has been the policy to assign such matter to the Property Department for administration. Investigational work within this category is usually referred to this Department to ascertain full particulars and endeavour to find a solution to a problem which might be isolated or unusual.

The range of the Department's activities is as follows: Maintenance and operation of the Municipal Office Buildings such as the City Hall and Court House; City Hall Annex and others. Improved buildings rented by the City, including dwellings, apartments, stores, warehouses and garages, etc., owned by the City, are managed by this Department.

A large Maintenance Division is required to renovate and maintain most of the City-owned buildings including Fire Halls. Many Civic buildings require renovating and, in the past few years, a concentrated effort has been made to improve the standard of maintenance of all the City buildings coming within the jurisdiction of the Property Department and it is the intention to pursue this progressive policy so that from the standpoint of appearance and functional requirements, City-owned real estate will be a credit to the City. Considerable main-

tenance and repair work is also performed, on work order, for other Civic and Metropolitan departments.

The Regent Park South Development will be under the control of the Metropolitan Toronto Housing Authority. The agreement stipulates that the City will provide the site and the Federal and Provincial Governments will bear 75% and 25%, respectively, of the cost of construction of the buildings. The acquisition of the premises in the area bounded by Regent Street, Dundas Street, River Street and Gerrard Street is the function of the Director of Real Estate. The properties, however, are managed by the Property Department from the date of acquistion to the demolition of dwellings thereon, which represents an involved task requiring the shifting of tenants in order to provide progressive clearing of the site for apartment house construction.

The City Hall Switchboard, which is the responsibility of the Department, has a personnel of six employees and handles calls involving all phases of Municipal activity to the extent of approximately 4,000 per day.

The Department also has supervision over St. Lawrence Market; City Garage, Bath Houses; Public Weigh Scales; Public Conveniences; Tower Clocks.

RESIDENTIAL AND ZONING BY-LAWS

The Department administers the Residential and Zoning By-laws and reports on applications to the Committee on Property for amendments thereto, and investigates complaints registered concerning purported violations and is responsible for ensuing action to ensure conformity with the restrictions imposed by By-laws. The Committee of Adjustment is also an adjunct of the Property Department inasmuch as the Secretary-Treasurer and other clerical personnel are identified with the Department as employees and the work of this Committee is integrated in the activities of the Property Department as an agent for dispensing information in respect to provisions of the Residential and Zoning By-laws.

FENCE BY-LAW

The Fence By-law sets out the height and description of a lawful fence in the City, and also provides that all fences which mark the boundary between adjoining occupied lands in the City shall be constructed and maintained as lawful fences by the owners of such lands, each of such owners maintaining a just proportion of the same.

This Department, in administering the By-law, attempts to mediate disputes between

owners of adjoining lands respecting the apportioning of costs, erection or maintenance of division fences with the object of reaching an amicable settlement but, whenever such owners are unable to agree, the By-law provides for arbitration proceedings.

WEED CUTTING SERVICES

Under authority of City By-law the Department, within the City limits, enforces the provisions of the Weed Control Act of Ontario which empowers the Municipality, after due notice in the press, to destroy noxious weeds on private lands and to collect any expenses incurred in the same manner as taxes. The Weed control programme carried on by the Department has contributed in a very large way to Ragweed eradication in the City.

COAL INSPECTION

Vigilant inspectors are on duty to intercept coal in transit and to check weights over City Scales where necessary to prevent citizens receiving short weight in coal and coke. This practice has reduced fraud or theft in retail coal and coke deliveries to a very minimum.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET

For many decades, the farmers or growers of garden produce have been offering their mer-

chandise to the public on Saturdays in St. Lawrence Market, located on King Street between Market Street and Church Street. The popularity of the market has not diminished over the years and attracts customers in great numbers. The responsibility for building maintenance and control comes within the purview of the Property Department.

The many functions of the Property Department obviously cannot be dealt with, even briefly, to any great extent in the hand-book. As a matter of interest, however, reference is made to certain services.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Complete rearrangement and extension of the functions and operation of the Works, Street Cleaning, Surveying and Traffic Departments of the City of Toronto and their consolidation into a Department of Public Works have been approved by the City Council.

The organization of the new Department of Public Works stems from a "Survey of Civic Administration" submitted by a Toronto firm of management consultants, J. D. Woods & Gordon Ltd. This report was considered by a "Committee of Implementation" (Controller Ford G. Brand, Chairman) which, dealing first with the proposal to establish a Department of

Public Works, recommended a number of changes in the consultants' proposals. The Committee's report was adopted by the City Council without change.

The new Department of Public Works, under the administration of Commissioner Harold D. Bradley, will be organized into seven divisions as follows: Planning and control, surveying, engineering, operations, traffic, streets, and equipment. In charge of each will be a Director; under the seven Directors will be 22 Superintendents and 20 Supervisors.

Assigned to the Planning and Control Division are the following functions and responsibilities:

1. Development of a long-term maintenance programme for the Department.
2. Compilation of schedules for the projects of the Department and the co-ordination of the flow of information with regard to the projects.
3. Maintenance of records of the projects and of the public facilities that come under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Department.
4. Supplying any analysis and reports on costs which would have to be done internally by the Department.

5. Requisitioning of personnel for the Department and maintenance of the necessary personnel records within the Department.
6. Issue of all permits for activities affecting City roadways, land within the street allowances, watermains and sewers.

The Surveying Division has been given the following functions:

1. To make legal boundary searches and descriptions and legal boundary surveys upon request.
2. To assist the Legal Department and the Real Estate Division in arbitrations and actions involving real property and on questions of property or title boundaries upon request.
3. To make technical surveys to develop physical-condition layouts and contours and to supply other information required to design and lay out projects.
4. To make technical surveys to determine the progress on projects.
5. To make surveys as requested by the building regulation division to check on the location of buildings. These surveys would also be made to check buildings for encroachments and to establish survey reference points.

6. The preparation of plans illustrating the results of all types of surveys.

7. The preparation, maintenance and revision of the maps showing the street and park systems, the maps required in connection with the zoning by-law, maps and plans showing the location of the public facilities under the control of the Department of Public Works.

To the Engineering Division, the following functions have been assigned:

1. Design of all public facilities such as streets, lanes, sewers, watermains and bridges.

2. Design of incinerators and other plants required by the Department.

3. Supervision of the construction of these public facilities and plants.

4. Negotiation with the railways and with the Board of Transport Commissioners on projects in which the City is involved jointly with one or more railways.

5. Regular technical inspection of bridges and subways.

6. Supply of drafting services for engineering design and for survey requirements.

7. Maintenance of plans required both by the City and by the Public Utilities Co-ordinating Committee.

The following functions are assigned to the operations division:

1. Construction, inspection, maintenance and repair of public facilities such as streets, lanes, sewers, watermains and bridges.
2. Maintenance of four sewage-pumping stations.
3. Connection and disconnection of private water services and drains.
4. Repair and cleaning of sewers and water-distribution facilities.
5. Operation of emergency waterworks services.
6. Patrol of public facilities to guard against unauthorized use.
7. Operation of the asphalt plant and a central shop.

The Traffic Division is to handle the following activities:

1. To recommend regulations and legislation as well as facilities designed to assist the flow of traffic.
2. To supply and maintain signs, pavement markings, parking meters, etc.

3. To co-operate with the Metropolitan Police Commission, the Toronto Transit Commission and other interested bodies in traffic matters.
4. To control street lighting in conjunction with the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission.
5. To deal with complaints relating to traffic.
6. To carry out long-term planning of traffic-control activities.

The Streets Division is to continue on the basis of the former Department of Street Cleaning, except that the City is to be divided into four districts instead of three and that the control and maintenance of vehicles are to be transferrred to the equipment division of the Department and that all building design, maintenance and construction activities are to be transferred to the Parks and Property Department.

The plan of organization of the Equipment Division is as follows:

1. To develop, for each class of equipment serviced, preventive-maintenance schedules that are adequate for the safe, reliable and efficient operation of all cars, trucks and important pieces of equipment used by the City, and are consistent with minimum costs.

2. To perform necessary repairs and replacements.
3. To allocate cars, trucks and other vehicles and equipment to the various users in the City organizations on a basis that will provide for their most effective use.
4. To supplement the City's own equipment with cars, trucks and equipment hired from outside sources when it is economical to do so.
5. To train drivers of cars and trucks and the operators of the various types of special equipment.
6. To analyse and make use of cost records as a basis for equipment selection and maintenance policies.
7. To co-ordinate the planning of long-term needs for equipment.

CITY OF TORONTO PLANNING BOARD

The City of Toronto Planning Board has the responsibility of advising the Council of the City of Toronto on how best to bring about a sound and satisfactory development of the City and to ensure that Toronto will possess both a high standard of civic design and organizational efficiency.

The responsibility for co-ordinating the gen-

eral distribution of land uses and for the integration of transportation, utilities, and services throughout the Metropolitan area as a whole is that of the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board: the City Planning Board, together with other Planning Boards within the Metropolitan area, works within the broad framework of the policies which may be agreed upon as the result of collaboration between the different authorities. The City, however, as the core of the region, possesses characteristics and presents problems which are unique in the Province of Ontario. The intensity of use in the highly developed central urban areas requires specialized study if the critical questions encountered in the fields of office development, industry, downtown shopping, transportation, and redevelopment generally are to be given satisfactory answers.

A general statement of intention of the way in which the City should develop over the coming years is contained in the Official Plan which was registered in 1949. This lays down a programme for development of the City, including all major works, for a period of 20 to 30 years. Implementation of this is achieved largely through Council in normal year to year operations, and through the regulation of the Zoning By-law.

Rapidly changing conditions and the intensification of planning problems in recent years have, however, pointed to the necessity of a thorough re-examination of the City's functions and the steps which should be taken to meet its increasing needs. This work, which will lead to a revision of the Official Plan, is now in hand, and is being undertaken by the Long Range Division, one of the three main professional groups in which the Board's staff is organized.

The realization of the Plan is necessarily a long-term process and programming of the various stages of redevelopment must be carefully arranged. Every item of capital expenditure by Council is recognized as making a contribution towards the aims of the Plan, and the Planning Board has the important task of co-ordinating the City's annual capital expenditure on land and buildings.

Since the City is already built up, it is extremely difficult to bring about the desired improvement. It has to be done largely through a programme of public works and of redevelopment and renewal.

Some areas are worn out and have to be rebuilt, others need repair and maintenance, while many completely new facilities, such as major highways, have to be provided. All these

projects must be co-ordinated with the normal process of rebuilding in order to bring about the best possible results and the main responsibility of this work lies with the Projects Division of the Board's Staff.

As an example, the Board has been closely associated with the work of preparation for the launching of an international architectural competition, intended to secure the most outstanding design for a new City Hall, to replace the existing Hall which has been outgrown, and a Civic Square. The new Hall is to accommodate the City Government as well as the Metropolitan Toronto Civic Administration. In addition a downtown reference library will be provided. Primarily, the Square will be a landscaped open-space serving as a forecourt to the City Hall, as an open space for the pleasure of citizens, and as a place of public assembly, for such occasions as those of national rejoicing. Below the Square will be a parking garage on three levels for 1,300 cars, construction of which has already commenced. Another important civic capital project with which the Board's Staff has been concerned is the proposal for a new east-west subway to supplement the present Yonge Street subway. Two renewal areas totalling some 148 acres on the fringe of downtown have also been studied and

proposals made for their comprehensive redevelopment.

The Board devotes a great deal of attention to amendments to the City's Official Plan and Zoning By-law and this branch of its activities is dealt with by the Current Operations Division which is also concerned with many other immediate local proposals. An extensive revision of the planning standards governing the design of residential buildings in the City has been undertaken. The new standards have been accepted by the City Council both as a means of improving the quality of new housing and for the purpose of securing greater integration of its zoning and planning functions.

The ultimate soundness of the City from every point of view rests on its suitability for business and industry, and its desirability as a place in which to live. Its soundness in these regards will ensure its long-term stability, which is one of the major objectives sought for in the Official Plan and long-term redevelopment programmes. There is a great deal of new building proceeding in Toronto today, and this, together with the several substantial redevelopment projects which are either on their way or in the offing, presents the opportunity for an excellent start on a programme which will lead to the creation of a greater city in the future.

THE RUNNYMEDE HOSPITAL

The Runnymede Hospital, situated at the corner of Runnymede and St. John's Roads in West Toronto, was officially opened as a public hospital for the chronically ill on October 17th, 1945. It is sponsored by the civic administration, but operated independently by a Board of Directors of which Mr. Frederick Moore is President.

The hospital accommodates 130 patients, 55 male and 75 female, and since the first patients were admitted on November 2nd, 1945, a total of some 850 have received treatment and care. It was the first hospital of its kind to be established in Toronto by the civic administration and to be financed from public funds. On its Board of Directors are six City members, the Mayor, the City Solicitor, the Commissioner of Public Welfare, a Controller and Alderman appointed annually by the Council, and the Solicitor for the hospital. In addition to these six are fourteen directors elected annually.

The hospital building was formerly the Strathcona School, and is an outstanding example of successful remodelling. From satisfactory service rendered throughout its eleven years it has become evident that a school can be successfully converted for hospital use. Of real benefit are the high ceilings, wide corridors and stairways, also the large windows, all of which result in

good lighting, good ventilation and ease of movement. In addition, colour therapy has been used throughout the building to produce attractive and pleasant surroundings. The grounds surrounding the hospital have been improved, and during the summer months the garden enhances the appearance of the community and gives a source of pleasure to patients. A marquee has been donated by the Runnymede Lions' Club which results in benefit and enjoyment to patients throughout the summer. Patients in beds, wheelchairs and walking derive pleasure from fresh air and sunshine.

Improvements to the building have also been made throughout the years, and have been made possible, mainly, by financial assistance from Provincial and Federal grants, while the City of Toronto has acccepted responsibility for meeting annual operational costs. Certain required treatment facilities have been added with the desired result that since October, 1956, the hospital has been fully accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals in United States and Canada. The Chiefs of Medicine in each of the seven general hospitals in Toronto act as Honorary Consultants to the medical staff, and a close relationship is maintained with the general hospitals in investigation and treatment of patients.

The Site of the new City H
towards the down

and Square looking south
n office district

The medical staff in Runnymede Hospital consists of a chief medical specialist and three attending physicians. If treatment indicated is other than can be provided on the premises, the patient's transfer is arranged to a general hospital. For this reason and others it is required that admission of patients be arranged through general hospitals where adequate investigation and diagnosis can be made.

Since the hospital opened it has been a constant aim to provide patients with maximum comfort in suitable attractive surroundings, with required medical treatment and continuous, attentive nursing care. In addition to physical care the mental well-being and spiritual comfort of patients have been given every consideration, and now the emphasis in care is placed on rehabilitation to make the patient as independent as possible, either in the hospital setting or for re-establishment in the community.

In the rehabilitation and re-establishment programme, the various staff members play their part as a team, doctors, nurses, occupational and physical therapists. And at the present time, assistance in re-establishment is being given by the Public Health Nursing Division, City of Toronto.

Other City Departments which provide services or assistance are the Dental Division, Department of Health, Toronto Public Library, Department of Public Welfare, Department of Buildings and Department of Parks and Recreation.

The recreational programme for patients is planned and co-ordinated by the director of nursing and occupational therapists who truly appreciate as all at the hospital do, the real contribution made by the churches in the community, the Red Cross Hospital Services, the many service clubs, schools, social groups of various kinds and individuals who have remained friends throughout the years and have enhanced hospital care.

One need only witness the steady flow of interest and generosity, with the beneficial results on patients, to realize that the hospital is fulfilling its purpose to give the best care possible to the patients and citizens it serves.

The aim of the hospital continues to be to keep abreast of modern trends and developments, to constantly improve the care of the chronically ill in Toronto, and to give leadership in providing outstanding hospital care under public auspices.

THE TORONTO HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS

A modern and efficient port has been created, utilizing the sheltered harbour of Toronto Bay. Twelve miles of excellent berthage handles the many lake and ocean vessels that make Toronto a port of call.

The development that has taken place commenced in 1911 following the creation of the port authority known as The Toronto Harbour Commissioners. Incorporation of the new administration was made by Federal Act of Parliament which authorizes the appointment of five Commissioners—three by the Council of the City of Toronto—one by the Government of Canada, and one by the Government of Canada upon the recommendation of the Toronto Board of Trade. Office is for a three-year period with members serving without remuneration and being eligible for reappointment

The port is the gateway to Canada's richest area with the country's largest concentration of industry and population contained within a hundred-mile radius centred by the rapidly expanding Toronto Area. Excellent rail, road and air services supplement the waterborne transportation and provide swift movement of goods to and from the entire hinterland served by the Port.

Construction of new piers and waterways entailed the filling of useless marshlands and the extending of the city shore line. Upon the new land masses thus formed, industrial concerns located due to many advantages, combined with the accessibility to waterborne transportation. During 1957 businesses operating on the waterfront paid directly to the City $3,961,-475.75 in taxes, making a total over the years since incorporation of approximately $42,042,-978.83. This is a tangible result of the port operation that can be readily assessed but in addition are the intangibles of additional payrolls, transportation charges, fees, capital expenditures, and many others that cannot be overlooked.

Study by a recognized port economist established a valuation on each ton of cargo, a valuation that has been confirmed by leading port agencies as varying to a minimal extent. When this valuation is applied to the 5¼ million tons of mixed cargo that moved through the port in 1957, a direct income to the area of $21,000,000.00 is shown and if the long accepted theory of "Free Economic Generation" of a further two dollars of currency circulation for every direct dollar is applied, the port and its industry in and around Toronto was directly responsible for a total income to port area resi-

dents of an amount in excess of $60.000,000.00 during the year.

Throughout the years that growth and progress have taken place, the City of Toronto and the Government of Canada have co-operated freely with the port authority in carrying out their projects. To finance the necessary work and in accordance with the powers granted them, the Commissioners from time to time issued bonds which were guaranteed as to principal and interest by the City. This assistance was required up to 1951 when the port operations were to the point where revenue and available capital monies were sufficient to not only meet operating charges but also to fulfil all obligations with regard to interest and bond retirement. This latter payment amounted to $775,000.00 in 1957. The Federal Government, during the initial construction period and since then, has constructed various pier and channel walls as well as carrying out certain dredging operations.

The two municipal airports, one located on the outskirts of the Metropolitan Area at Malton, the other at Toronto Island where a seaplane base is provided in addition to land runways, are administered by the Toronto Harbour Commissioners for and at the expense of the City. The same arrangement is in force

with regard to the Toronto Harbour Police. This Marine Police Force, equipped with speedboats and lifeboats, patrols the more than 40 miles of waterways that exist in the harbour limits.

THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF TORONTO

The Official Opening of Building No. 22 in April, 1957, coinciding with a visit by His Excellency the Governor-General, marked the completion of the Regent Park (North) Housing Project—"Canada's Premier Housing Redevelopment". Building No. 22, a three-storey, 48-suite apartment building occupies the site of the old Police Station and Fire Hall, and modern buildings to house these very essential services have now been completed and are in full operation on sites immediately south of the redeveloped area of the Project.

The contemplated total of 1,289 modern housing units was reached, and while this is only a start in the provision of uncrowded housing for families of low income at rents they can afford to pay, it nevertheless represents an important contribution towards alleviating the desperate need for such low-rental housing that exists in the Toronto area at the present time.

Although progress was slow due to unexpected delays and the fact that old buildings could not be torn down until new accommodation was available for the families displaced, necessitating a piecemeal method of redevelopment, it is believed the final result will more than justify this method of operation and the cost involved.

Some of the benefits that cannot be measured in dollars and cents are the marked decrease in the incidence of crime, juvenile delinquency and family problems in the area. Also, the Housing Authority has noticed that the provision of adequate housing tends to strengthen the family ties and promote a much better outlook on life. The school principals in the surrounding area, especially those who were teaching in the district before the Project was started, advise that the children are cleaner, healthier, happier and are doing better scholastically since moving into the Project. The percentage of attendance has improved and the children appear to be better clothed and fed. Since its existence, there has only been one (1) what might be termed a major fire in the Project, and this was confined to one room. Fire Department officials estimate that fires in the

Regent Park "Housing Project" Playground Facilities

area have decreased by as much as 90% since redevelopment.

Recreation is the "key-note" in Regent Park, and the facilities now include a large Community Centre with a full size gymnasium, a stage with public address system, showers and provision for a wide variety of indoor activities for all ages. In addition, during 1957, the basement of one of the large apartment buildings was converted to provide four (4) large "craft rooms". The City's Department of Parks and Recreation is operating the Centre and the Craft Rooms on a full time basis under trained supervision. Outdoors there are two "Tiny-Tot" playgrounds, one in the Centre Section and one in the West Section, with every standard playground facility available, plus some original features. For older children, there are two baseball diamonds and large swings, in addition to which there is a paved area in the East Section for playing basketball, volleyball and badminton. The Housing Authority is justifiably proud of its athletes and its championship baseball and hockey teams.

Before redevelopment, there were 628 houses and 35 commercial and dwelling units in the Regent Park (North) area, which is bounded

by Dundas Street East and Gerrard Street East, between Parliament and River Streets, but 822 families were crowded into these small homes, as well as many roomers and boarders and, no doubt, many other families of which the assessors were not informed. There were also 18 industrial and commercial buildings and 33 parcels of vacant land of varying sizes, previously the sites of houses which had been torn down because of their dilapidated condition. Recreational facilities were virtually nonexistent, the only play areas being the dingy streets and postage stamp back yards.

This redeveloped area covers 42.5 acres, of which 33.5 acres is open space, occupied by playgrounds, park areas, lawns and parking plazas, and the balance by modern, well lighted, three and six-storey buildings interspersed at pleasing intervals with small groups of neat row houses to break the uniformity. Plans have been developed to suitably landscape the entire area, and it is interesting to note that some 155 additional trees were planted during 1957.

The activities of the Housing Authority were expanded considerably by the assumption of the operation and management of the City's Emergency Housing units. On November 1, 1956, the following temporary units were

handed over to the Authority with instruction that these be closed as expeditiously as possible:

Wartime dwellings	—140 units
Halliday dwellings	— 72 units
Little Norway	— 22 units
Long Branch Staff House	— 89 units
Total	—323 units

To date, the Authority has been successful in closing the Emergency Housing location at Little Norway, and vacant possession of the other units is being obtained progressively as accommodation of a more permanent nature becomes available. At the beginning of February of this year, the total number of these units had been reduced to 214.

In an endeavour to provide more moderate or low-rental housing of a permanent nature, the present members of the Housing Authority have been appointed Directors of a newly-formed company known as The City of Toronto Limited Dividend Housing Corporation, Ltd., in order to take advantage of loans available by the Government of Canada under Section 16 of The National Housing Act. The City of Toronto made available several city-owned properties as sites for low-rental housing

and plans are now well advanced by the Company to undertake four (4) small-scale housing developments which will provide an additional 232 units of much needed moderate and low-rental housing accommodation.

Looking into the future, the Authority anticipate that families originally placed in a housing unit to accommodate the number of persons in the family at that time, will eventually decrease in size owing to marriages, deaths, etc., and as a result, those remaining will have to be moved to smaller quarters to make the best use of existing accommodation. Of necessity, this will start a chain of movings but ultimately there will have to be a stop to these shifts because as Regent Park was originally intended to house people with families, there are only a very limited number of the smaller units, suitable for two persons. To meet this need and to make some provision for single unattached elderly persons and older couples whose main source of income is derived from pensions, etc., the Housing Authority decided to erect an eight-storey building containing 109 bachelor and one-bedroom units in the south-west section of the Project where the land is fully serviced. The contract for this building has been awarded and construction commenced. It is

expected that the building will be ready for occupancy in December of this year. It will contain recreational and other facilities where senior citizens can meet, commune, and continue their interest in public affairs.

The following are some interesting facts concerning the Regent Park (North) Housing Project:

1. The Government of Canada has approved Grants-in-Aid totalling $1,362,000.00 towards the cost of acquiring and clearing the site, which comprises six major blocks and is situated just a mile and half east and north of the City Hall.

2. The Province of Ontario contributed $1,000.00 a unit toward construction costs, or a total of $1,289,000.00.

3. By agreement, the families resident in the area on July 15, 1947, the date of expropriation, were granted priority for rehousing in the new buildings and all of those desiring to be accommodated were rehoused.

4. Approximately 700 housing units are occupied by families formerly residing outside of the area but living in the City of Toronto proper on December 1, 1952.

5. The following units are now contained in the Project:

3 roomed	112 units
4 roomed	563 units
5 roomed	498 units
6 roomed	82 units
7 roomed	34 units
Total	1,289 units

6. The Housing Authority policy restricts the use of a bedroom to two persons, and the size of the units range from three-room (one bedroom) accommodation for a family of two, to seven-room (five bedroom) accommodation for a family of ten.

7. Rents are geared to income, regardless of the size of accommodation required, being based on approximately 20% of a family's monthly income plus a service charge ranging from $11.00 to $16.00 a month, which covers heating, water and other services usually provided directly by the tenant of a house. The minimum is $31.00 and the maximum $96.00 a month, including the service charge. The average monthly rental as at February 1, 1958, was $65.89 per unit. Family allowances are not taken

into consideration when computing income and the wages of a secondary wage earner are only taken at $10.00 per week.

8. The Project is heated from a Central Heating Plant by oil.

9. Each unit is supplied with a gas stove, electric refrigerator, blinds and curtain rods.

10. Laundry and drying facilities as well as locker storage space are provided in the basements of the apartment buildings.

11. Painting and redecorating is performed in a five-year cycle.

12. While City Taxes on land and buildings amounted only to $36,100.00 before the Project was undertaken and it was proposed by some that that amount should represent the payment the Housing Authority should make, the Housing Authority had a different opinion, its firm policy being that there should be no hidden subsidies and that, therefore, City taxes must be paid in full. For the year 1957, the Housing Authority paid taxes on land and buildings totalling—$244,233.05, and it is estimated this figure will approximate $255,000.00 in 1958.

13. Present density is calculated at 119.78 persons per acre which will be increased to 125.15 persons per acre when the new building is completed in 1958.

14. There are approximately 5,100 persons living in the Project of which number approximately 2,000 are children under 12 years of age. The average family size is 3.95 persons.

THE PARKING AUTHORITY OF TORONTO

The Parking Authority of Toronto was established under provision of the City of Toronto Act. R.S.O. 1952, and By-law 18680. It was charged specifically with the responsibility of constructing, maintaining and managing municipal off-street parking facilities, providing parking accommodation at reasonable and economic rates.

The Parking Authority is composed of three prominent citizens, appointed for terms of three years. In June, 1955, the original members—Mr. Ralph C. Day, Lieut.-Col. John F. Ellis and Mr. Alfred Ward were re-appointed for a further three year term.

The Authority is required to be self-sustaining and although not permitted to hold title to

its facilities, is nevertheless required to pay all normal Business and Real Estate taxes. In 1957 the Authority paid to the City of Toronto over $160,000.00 in municipal taxes.

The nucleus of the present day operations were 5 lots created in 1953 on land acquired by the City in the Bloor-Wellesley district. This land had been returned to the City by the Toronto Transit Commission as being surplus to their requirements for the construction of the subway. Expansion of parking facilities continued apace, and by the end of 1955 twenty-four surface carparks were being operated by the Parking Authority of Toronto.

The Queen-Victoria Municipal Ramp Garage was opened to the public in April of 1956, having a capacity of 450 vehicles. Plans have already being prepared for the expansion of this garage, and construction of an additional level capable of accommodating 110 cars, is expected to be commenced in early 1958.

The City's first two mechanical garages, with a combined capacity of 720 vehicles were opened in November of 1957. These eight-level structures house parking equipment of the "Pigeon Hole" type, and can mechanically park or depark a vehicle in sixty seconds. The dolley pick-up was especially engineered for the Authority.

In this same year surveys were completed to determine the feasibility, extent and capacity of a proposed underground garage under the site of the Civic Square. City Council concurred in the arrangement of capital financing for this project. Construction of the First Stage for 1,320 vehicles—commenced in June, 1957, and will be completed by June of 1958. The garage will be three sub-surface levels, covered by approximately four feet of soil for landscaping purposes. Parking will be of the self-park, lock-up variety now so familiar to the citizens of Toronto. The cost of construction will be in the neighbourhood of $3,625,000.00 and will included passenger elevators, automatic traffic control and signal systems, automatic fire detection devices, car washing facilities, and four 100 horsepower fans which will provide twelve changes of air per hour. The Second Stage development for 900 vehicles will be planned and constructed after the results of the Civic Square International Competition have been made known.

A comprehensive advertising campaign to acquaint the general public with the adoption of our official (P) symbol was embarked upon in the latter stages of 1956. An integral part of this programme was the preparation of a

brochure (which has since been amended) showing the location of all the Authority's surface car parks and garages. Copies of this car-park guide are available to the public on request.

As a result of the successful operation of the Parking Authority of Toronto, the Provincial Government amended the Ontario Municipal Act to permit any Ontario municipality to establish a similar agency.

The Parking Authority of Toronto is justly proud of its achievement—the provision of off-street parking facilities which rank second to none on the continent—at no cost to the taxpayer of the City of Toronto.

FOR CONVENIENT OFF-STREET PARKING FOLLOW THIS SIGN

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The management and control of the Public Libraries of the City are vested in the Toronto Public Library Board, appointed pursuant to the Public Libraries Act (Chap. 283, R.S.O. 1937) and composed of the Mayor of the City and eight others; three appointed by the City Council, three by the Board of Education, and two by the Separate (Catholic) School Board. The persons appointed by the City Council and the Board of Education hold office for three years, and those by the Separate School Board

for two years. These members retire in rotation at the end of their respective terms on the 31st of January.

The Board holds its regular meeting on the second Wednesday of each month.

The Libraries are maintained by an annual appropriation from the tax rate, under legislative enactment, of an amount not to exceed fifty cents per capita of the population of the City as shown in the returns of the Assessment Department. This appropriation is obligatory, but on a vote of a majority of the members of the Council present and voting the appropriation may be increased to any amount the Council may approve.

The Reference Library, including the Business and Technical Library, and the Central Circulating Library, are located in the main Library building, St. George and College Streets. Immediately north of this building there is a well-equipped Boys' and Girls' Library. There are eighteen Branch Libraries and also smaller libraries in thirty-four Schools and Settlements, etc. Libraries are administered in Sunnybrook Military Hospital, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Runnymede Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children, and the new Mount Sinai Hospital. There are deposit libraries in 12 Homes for the Aged, in Lambert Lodge and

in the Mercer Reformatory. Also in the Cerebral Palsy Workshop, Humewood House, and Victor Home.

The Reference Library is open from 10.00 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. on Saturday; the Central Circulating Library from 9.00 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. on Saturday; and the Downtown Branch from 8.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. daily except Saturdays; the remaining branch libraries [except Parliament, Queen and Lisgar and Riverdale, which close Tuesdays and Fridays at 6.00 p.m.] are open from 12.00 o'clock noon to 8.30 p.m. (Saturdays: 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.) but are closed on Wednesdays. The Boys' and Girls' Library on St George Street is open from 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. on Saturday.

The main building includes the Reference and Circulating Division, the Central Reading Room, with an ample supply of the leading Canadian, British, and American newspapers and magazines; the Reference collection of bound volumes of the Canadian, British, and American patent specifications; a valuable collection of Government documents, and a "Current File" of Clippings, these gathered from periodicals for reference purposes.

The Circulating portion of the main building also houses the Music Library, the Kipling

Room for boys and girls of High School age, and the John Ross Robertson Collection of engravings, prints and paintings illustrative of early life in Canada (the largest and most valuable collection of Canadian prints in existence). The room is open to the public daily without charge. It also houses the Circulating Picture Collection.

LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1957

Value of Libraries, including buildings and grounds, about	$3,317,891
Adult books issued for home reading	2,430,981
Reference books used	288,328
Boys' and Girls' books used	1,915,200
Books and pamphlets added (Net)	13,365
Total number of books and pamphlets in the Libraries	916,090

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Visitors to Ontario often ask, "What is the Canadian National Exhibition?" Few, if any, natives would ask the question because they have been brought up on "The Ex". The visitor, if he persists in his query, will get as many answers as the number of times he repeats the question. More than two million eight hundred thousand people pass through the many gates of Toronto's Exhibition Park

during the fourteen days of the Canadian National Exhibition each year, and each carries away a different impression.

If the visitor is perplexed by the number of different answers which he receives to his question, "What is the Canadian National Exhibition?" it is because it is many thing to many people. The Park, the buildings, the exhibits, the sports, are but hollow shells without the crowds. To every member of each day's crowd, the Ex is something different. It is a subjective creature, which leaves contrasting memory pictures for each age, each member of the family.

It is a family affair with the escorting parents often wishing they were young enough to see it through their children's eyes, but at the same time visiting the thousands of exhibits which show them what is new in Canada. Many years ago, it was described as the "Show Window of the Nation".

Visitors still come to see what is new. In the past they have seen the first electric railway in Canada, the early electric lights, the introduction of X-ray, new street cars, trains and aircraft; rayons and nylons had their first Canadian public showings there and many other record firsts were set.

Canada's Sports Hall of Fame continues to

draw crowds of visitors interested in sports greats of the past and present.

In 1958 the International Hockey Hall of Fame was officially linked with Canada's Sports Hall of Fame and will be housed in the same building.

In 1957 the International Air Show was again held during the Canadian National Exhibition. This feature proved very popular with the thousands of visitors attending the last three days of the Exhibition.

Another feature of 1957 was "Lake Fair Day" which featured water sports of all kinds including log berling, water-skiers, racing shells, canoe tilting, displays by Royal Navy Frogmen, etc.

The greatest of the world's annual expositions has for its setting a magnificent park not far from the centre of downtown Toronto. Comprising 350 acres with a frontage of a mile and a half on Lake Ontario it is a triumph of the landscape gardener's art. It is shaded by old trees, traversed by miles of paved boulevards and includes all the public services and utilities of a well ordered city with the exception of overnight accommodation.

The tourist revels in the great variety of entertainment features — the $3,500,000.00 Grandstand with seating accommodation for

more than 24,000 persons, is the centre of various forms of entertainment. Hundreds of performers on a 350-foot stage with scenic lighting effects of unequalled brilliance and magnitude have earned international acclaim for the annual presentation. The pyrotechnic finale is a scene of variety and beauty. Music of foreign bands; sport afloat and ashore, and a mile-long Midway makes an enjoyable and profitable holiday.

Industry, education, science, music, travel, fashions, sports, and engineering are presented in concentrated form. Agriculture is still a basic part of this great show window of Canada. Cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, grain and vegetables are on display and outstanding examples of the farmer's efforts are exhibited in competition one with the other for National awards. Canada's National Horse Show takes several days to complete the classes and in 1957 three separate and distinct dog shows were held during the fourteen days.

Something for everyone is certainly a statement truly descriptive of the Canadian National Exhibition.

To accommodate its many visitors two extra days are being added in 1958. Opening on Wednesday, August 20th, and continuing until September 6th (excluding Sundays).

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL WINTER FAIR ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, held each November at Toronto, was brought into existence by the Association which was formed in 1919 to promote higher agriculture through an annual competitive exhibition of farm products. The "Royal" now holds an esteemed position on this continent because of its wide scope, its international aspect, its variety of exhibits and high standards.

The membership is composed of representatives of agricultural bodies from every part of Canada as well as the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the City of Toronto.

Prior to the opening of the first Fair in 1922 His Majesty, the Late King George V, graciously chose to grant the Association a Royal Charter, thus the word "Royal" in the title.

Seventeen annual shows had been held before the outbreak of war in September, 1939, caused their suspension until 1946. The post-war shows following the enforced 7-year lapse have been generally acknowledged as the most successful of the series. Entries have been beyond expectation (just over 18,000 in 1957), quality has been higher than ever before, and attendance unprecedented, all of which leads to the conclusion that the value of this annual institution is now more heartily appreciated

by both agriculturists and the general public. Plans for the 30th show are well under way—the dates are November 14th to 22nd, 1958.

The steel and concrete Coliseum buildings which house the "Royal" covers 25 acres and are admirably suited to the varied exhibits. In all 15,000 head of live stock and poultry can be accommodated.

The administrative offices of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair are located in the Coliseum, Exhibition Park, Toronto.

TELEPHONE SERVICE IN TORONTO

Greater Toronto, this year sees the inauguration of a new long distance telephone service called Direct Distance Dialing. The Direct Distance Dialing installation, first of its kind in Canada, is housed in a six-floor Bell Telephone building on Asquith Avenue.

Since May 25th, 1958, Torontonians have been able to dial a number of distant centres themselves, without calling on the services of a long distance operator. Communities now accessible to Toronto telephone users through Direct Distance Dialing include scores of centres within an arc of 50 to 70 miles from Toronto, and, in addition, Ottawa and environs and Detroit and vicinity. The system will be

extended to include Montreal in the fall, 1958. Looking into the future, Direct Distance Dialing will ultimately apply to the entire North American continent.

The new long distance service follows by two years another important telephone development. In March, 1956, Toronto's local calling area was extended to become the largest in Canada.

In the area around Toronto where calls between city telephones and those in suburban exchanges are free of long distance charges, 1957 was a peak year in terms of telephones in service. A total of 36,409 telephones were added, to bring the year's total to 680,100, as compared with 643,691 in 1956. Indications are that about 44,000 additional telephones will be installed during the current year.

Also reflecting the continued growth and development of the Queen City and its suburbs, over 300,000 single miles of wire in cable were placed under Toronto streets in 1957. At present about 85 per cent of the streets in the city proper are free of telephone poles and overhead wires. The past year saw completion of two new telephone buildings and two additions to older buildings to keep pace with demand for expanded facilities.

There are more than 10,000 Bell employees located in Greater Toronto and about 1,000 company vehicles are in service. Almost four million miles of wire and cable are at present serving the Toronto local calling area.

Long distance calls originating in Toronto during 1957 averaged about 69,700 daily. Local calls placed in Toronto during the past year showed an average of 4,972,750 each day, increasing from more than 3,800,000 in 1956.

Statistics for overseas calls from Toronto show a startling gain in 1957, over previous years—largely due to the first full year's use of the transatlantic telephone cable. Overseas calls in the year ended December 31st, 1957, totalled more than 26,000, almost twice as many as in 1956; of these calls, 15,036 were to Great Britain and Eire. The city has telephone connections with about 133 countries and territories abroad.

The Bell Telephone company's services also include teletype, mobile telephones for vehicles, connections with vessels on the Great Lakes, leased channels for television and radio broadcasts, inter-communicating equipment, dial and manual systems for private industry.

Toronto, an important link in the Trans-Canada Telephone System's microwave net-

work, assumes added importance when, this summer, the microwave chain spans Canada from Sydney, N.S., to Victoria, B.C. The network is used to carry television programmes, and provides facilities for long distance telephone circuits between Toronto and points right across Canada.

President of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada is Thomas W. Eadie, with headquarters in Montreal.

W. H. Cruickshank, vice-president and general manager, Toronto Area, and C. E. Watson, vice-president and general manager, Western Area, are both located in Toronto.

Directors of the company residing in Toronto are Henry Borden, Q.C., and Robert A. Laidlaw.

Headquarters for the company's Toronto and Western Areas are located at 393 University Avenue (EMpire 8-3911).

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

The Consumers' Gas Company was incorporated on March 23rd, 1848, for the purpose of supplying the City of Toronto with gas.

Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto—*cont'd.*

Natural gas of approximately 1,030 B.T.U. is supplied for general service as follows:—

RESIDENTIAL SERVICE RATE

	Cubic Feet per month	Net
First	100 or less	$1.15
Next	900	31¢ per C
Next	1,500	15¢ per C
All over	2,500	12¢ per C

Minimum bill per meter per month $1.15

Gas in the required quantities is available at competitive rates for commercial and industrial purposes and special residential rates.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A. L. Bishop, president; Oakah L. Jones, vice-president; W. C. Laidlaw; Hon. Senator G. Peter Campbell, Q.C.; R. R. Corson; M. Geary; J. A. Northey; J. K. Macdonald; A R. Poyntz; G. E. Creber; W. H. Zimmerman, and His Worship the Mayor.

Oakah L. Jones, General Manager.

OFFICES: 19 Toronto Street. EM. 3-6941.

TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM

The Toronto Hydro-Electric System is owned by the City of Toronto, and operated by the Toronto Electric Commissioners. It is one of the largest municipally-owned distribution systems in the world, and distributes power at unusually low rates.

ALTERNATING CURRENT LIGHT AND POWER RATES RESIDENCE SERVICE

Alternating Current—25 and 60 Cycle—120 Volts. Energy Charge:

Two cents per Kilowatt-hour for the first 60 Kilowatt-hours' use per month.

One and four-tenths cents per Kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10%. Minimum monthly bill 75c. (Net).

COMMERCIAL LIGHTING SERVICE

Alternating Current—25 and 60 Cycle—120 Volts.

Billing Demand—by meter or 100% installed Capacity.

Monthly Demand Charge:

Eight and one-half cents per 100 Watts of Installed Capacity or Billing Demand.

Minimum Demand—500 Watts.

Energy Charge:

Two and one-tenth cents per Kilowatt-hour for equivalent of first 100 hours, monthly use of Billing Demand.

Seven-tenths cent per Kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10%. Minimum monthly bill 75c. (Net).

POWER SERVICE

Alternating Current—25 and 60 Cycle—3 Phase —550 Volts.

Billing Demand—by meter or 100% Installed Capacity. Alternating Current—25 and 60 Cycle—3 Phase—208 Volts (See Note).

Monthly Demand Charge:

One dollar and ten cents per Kilowatt of Installed Capacity or Billing Demand.

Energy Charge:

Two and one-tenth cents per Kilowatt-hour for equivalent of the first 50 hours' monthly use of the Billing Demand.

One and four-tenths cents per Kilowatt-hour for equivalent of the second 50 hours' monthly use of the Billing Demand.

Thirty-eight one-hundredths cent per Kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10%.

NOTE:—Alternating Current—25 and 60 Cycles—3 Phase—208 Volts Service is supplied in areas where 4-wire A.C. network is installed.

Rates for special classes of service, such as Flat Rate Water Heaters, Hall Lighting, Sign Lighting, etc., may be obtained on application.

TORONTO TRANSIT COMMISSION

The Toronto Transit Commission is responsible for the operation of all local public transportation within the Metropolitan Toronto Area with the exception of railways and taxis.

The present Commission was incorporated by the same Act of the Ontario Legislature which, on January 1st, 1954, joined Toronto and its 12 neighbouring suburban municipalities into the new Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. On that date the Toronto Transit Commission assumed all the duties and obligations of its predecessor, the Toronto Transportation Commission, which had served the City of Toronto since 1920. At the same time the financial responsibility of the Commission, which previously extended only to the Toronto city limits—an area of 35 square miles—was enlarged to cover the metropolitan area of 240

square miles, an area approximately 25 miles wide and 10 miles deep.

The Toronto Transit Commission consists of five members, all residents and ratepayers of Metropolitan Toronto, who are appointed by the Metropolitan Council for terms of five years and salaries of the Commissioners are fixed by the Council. No member of the Metropolitan Council or of the council of an area municipality is eligible for appointment to the Commission.

Toronto can well be proud of its transportation system for it enjoys an almost world-wide reputation as one of the finest publicly owned transit systems anywhere. 295,100,000 passengers were carried, and over 47,000,000 miles were operated over its routes in 1957. The Commission's fleet of just under 1,900 safe, modern passenger vehicles includes street cars, trolley coaches, motor buses and coaches, and subway cars.

In addition to its urban and suburban services the Commission, through its subsidiary company, Gray Coach Lines Limited, operates a network of interurban motor coach routes in central and southern Ontario. With its routes extending from the United States border at Niagara Falls and Buffalo to Sudbury, North Bay, the Muskoka Lakes and other Ontario

vacation resorts, Gray Coach Lines' services have helped to make Toronto a hub of highway travel and have helped to develop a profitable tourist business for the city. Special sight-seeing and charter coach services are also provided by Gray Coach Lines.

The Toronto Island Ferries are owned and operated by the Commission. During all but the most severe winter months passenger and freight service is supplied by a fleet of 3 ferry boats and other freight craft between the mainland and the three islands—Centre Island, Hanlan's Point and Ward's Island. In the winter months, service is maintained for permanent island residents by means of ice-breaking tugs.

The Subway

The Toronto Transit Commission officially opened its four and one-half mile Yonge Street Subway on March 30th, 1954, and since that time its popularity with passengers has grown each year.

Built in four years at a total cost of $64,000,000 including rolling stock, the line connects the downtown district with the north end of the city. Running under or near Yonge Street between Union Station and Eglinton Avenue, the subway is now providing fast, efficient, traffic-free transportation for up to 32,000 passengers per hour. A two-minute service is

operated during peak hours. The Commission owns a total of 140 subway cars. With a planned capacity of 40,000 passengers per hour, the subway is the backbone of the Commission's transit system and it makes connections with 27 street car, trolley coach and motor bus routes. It is part of the central fare zone of the metropolitan system and free transfers are issued to and accepted from the connecting surface routes.

While the subway is of tremendous benefit to those who use it, it is also helpful to many thousands of people who may not use public transportation. It has contributed to the relief of downtown traffic congestion, it has improved real estate values along its route and, because of this, it has led to increased business and property assessments in the areas it serves.

Convinced by the success of the Yonge Street subway that additional rapid transit routes are the only answer to the growing traffic problem, the Commission is urging the construction of a crosstown rapid transit line along Bloor Street with a north-south link on University Avenue. The Commission has completed functional plans for the new lines which will enable construction to be started at an early date, provided the necessary financial arrangements can be made by the Metropolitan authorities.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

The Board of Trade of the City of Toronto was founded in 1844 and incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the late Provinces of Canada in 1845.

The principal objects of the Board are:

(a) To promote and/or support such measures as, upon due consideration, are deemed calculated to advance and render prosperous the lawful trade and commerce and to foster the economic and social welfare of the City of Toronto in particular and of the Province of Ontario and of the Dominion of Canada in general.

(b) To advance in all lawful ways the commercial interests of the members of the Board generally and to secure the advantages to be obtained by mutual co-operation.

The Board is one of the largest commercial organizations in the British Commonwealth and functions through a Council of twenty-four elected members and a number of Committees, the principal of which are Advisory Engineering and Planning, Insurance, Labour Relations, Legislation, Membership Tours, Social Problems, Membership, Publicity, Municipal Finance and Taxation, Intangible Indus-

trial Property, Taxation and Industrial Transportation and Customs. The Board also operates eleven Trade and Professional Branches, namely, Book Publishers, British Commonwealth, Canadian Display Designers and Builders, Fuel Dock, Funeral Directors, Grain and Grain Products, Laundry and Cleaners, Lumbermen, Meat Packers, Motion Picture, Music Publishers, Petroleum, Poultry and Dairy Products, and has affiliated with it the Fuel Protection Association.

The Board has direct representation on a number of bodies concerned with commercial, social and cultural development in the Toronto area.

Affiliated with the Board is the Board of Trade Club, composed of 550 members who meet for dinner meetings each Monday night from October 1st to April 30th.

The Toronto Junior Board of Trade comprises six hundred and fifty young men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. The Junior Board meets every two weeks, on Tuesdays, at 6.00 p.m. for dinner meetings, from October 1st to April 30th. The members are granted limited privileges in the Board of Trade.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is a voluntary non-profit, non-political organization of manufacturers in every line of industry, located in more than 600 communities stretching from Newfoundland to British Columbia, who are joined together to consider and to take action on their common problems. It has grown to its present size from a handful of manufacturing pioneers who founded it in December, 1871, in the City of Toronto.

The guiding principles of the C.M.A. are simple and straightforward. Its aims and objects are to promote the interests of Canada's industries and their employees, to further the interests of Canadian manufacturers and exporters, and to render such services and assistance to the members of the Association and to manufacturers and exporters generally as the Association shall from time to time deem advisable.

The C.M.A. co-operates constantly with federal, provincial and municipal governments, commissions, boards, and organizations representing other occupations, in measures intended to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people of Canada.

In short, the aim of the C.M.A. is the development of the welfare and prosperity of Canadian industry and thus, indirectly, the well-being of every Canadian.

METROPOLITAN TORONTO CONVENTION AND VISITOR ASSOCIATION

Founded in 1926, this Association serves as a Sales-Service and Public Relations Agency for Metropolitan Toronto in the increasing important Convention and Visitor Industry. Its membership embraces almost every segment of the Commercial and Industrial interests in the Metropolitan area. It is governed and financed by the memberships of important business organizations with the co-operation of a grant from the Metropolitan Council.

During 1957, 550 Conventions were served, 215,461 pieces of Association literature distributed, and a total of 54,389 mail enquiries were processed by the Association office. Many helpful services are provided to groups meeting in Toronto, during the planning stages, and also while the Conventions are actually in progress.

Toronto today is classified as the sixth Convention city on the Continent and with the

new hotels in operation no time has been lost in endeavouring to promote some of the largest international Conventions ever to come to Canada.

For the convenience of visitors arriving by motor car, the Association operates two Information and Service offices at the East and West approaches to the Metropolitan area. During 1957 these offices gave service to over 130,000 visitors.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION, METROPOLITAN

The Commission's objectives are to secure industries for, and aid industries in, the City of Toronto and surrounding territory and to give publicity to the advantages of the Toronto Area for business and manufacturing purposes.

It maintains comprehensive data concerning available industrial properties, accepts no commissions or fees, preserves confidential relations with its correspondents, invites suggestions as to names of companies, which might advantageously locate in the Toronto Area, and has a staff of qualified engineers in industrial, economic and statistical research.

Since the Commission commenced operations in 1929, it has co-operated in the establishment

of 509 industrial developments for the Toronto Area, representing a capital investment of $372,000,000.00. They already provide direct employment for 43,000 persons—a figure greater than the manufacturing employment in most Ontario cities. These companies in 1957 paid to the municipalities of the Toronto Area for taxes and hydro power a total of $7,750,000.00.

TORONTO HISTORICAL BOARD

During the winter of 1958 legislation was sought and obtained by City Council for the purpose of reconstituting the Toronto Civic Historical Committee as the Toronto Historical Board. The Toronto Civic Historical Committee had been established by City Council in 1949 for the purpose of supervising and controlling, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, all matters of an historical nature within the municipality. Due to the gradually broadening scope of the Committee's functions, it was found desirable to request that it be established as a Board to give it greater executive authority. The Toronto Historical Board is composed of two elected representatives, and fifteen private citizens, all of whom are appointed by City Council.

The Board will continue to supervise and control the restoration and development of

Fort York and its operation as an educational and tourist site. The Fort is open to the public from May 15 to October 15 each year, and provides a series of displays designed to show the early Military life of the City. Visitors are conducted through the premises by competent guides, a small admission charge being made to defray expenses. Educational tours for school classes or groups sponsored by charitable organizations are available at no charge. The Fort Guard, which is equipped and trained in the manner of the York Militia during the War of 1812-14, parades daily. Souvenirs, Canadian handicrafts, and refreshments are sold through a Canteen which is operated on the premises under the management of the Board.

In 1953 the then Historical Committee prepared and published a booklet entitled "Historic Toronto", which describes the City's beginnings, and a number of its places of historical interest. The booklet is sold at Fort York and other historic sites. A booklet entitled "Fort York", which gives the history of the Fort and the Battle of York, is also published and sold by the Board.

Among its other activities the Board is undertaking the restoration of the remaining building of Stanley Barracks, which, when completed, will house "The Marine Museum of Upper

Canada" and "The Toronto Historical Museum." The former, it is planned, will tell the story of shipping on the inland waterways of central Canada, from the days of the fur trade to the present time; the latter, the story of the growth and development of the City of Toronto and its people.

The Board is concerned with the preservation and marking of sites of historical interest throughout the City, and is also interested in assisting other organizations with the development and promotion of local historical museums. It is the Board's aim to co-ordinate the development of existing sites so that, ultimately, by means of the whole, a comprehensive picture of the history of Toronto may be presented.

THE TORONTO AND DISTRICT TRAFFIC CONFERENCE

The Toronto and District Traffic Conference is an advisory body originally appointed in 1930, to advise Council on matters of traffic and parking. The original membership of four has been increased to twenty, and consists of eleven representatives from the Traffic Advisory Board; one each from the Toronto Transit Commission, the Committee on Traffic and

Legislation, the Department of Public Works, the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department, the Director of Traffic Division, City of Toronto, the Parking Authority of Toronto, the Metropolitan Roads and Traffic Committee, the Metropolitan Traffic Engineer and the Metropolitan Department of Roads.

The Conference meets bi-weekly throughout the year on alternate Wednesdays, for the purpose of considering all matters remitted to it by the Committee on Traffic and Legislation, the Metropolitan Roads and Traffic Committee, or any other source, or initiated by its members. Its findings and recommendations are transmitted to the Committee on Traffic and Legislation, or to the Metropolitan Roads and Traffic Committee, for information and assistance.

The members serve without remuneration, and a place of meeting and secretarial services are provided without cost to the Conference, by the Toronto Board of Trade.

FORMER MEMBERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO CITY COUNCILS

Honorary Presidents—Thomas N. Phelan, Q.C.; W. J. Stewart, C.B.E., C.D., M.P.P.

Immediate Past President—George Duthie.

President—Wm. A. Summerville.

First Vice-President—Robt. A. Allen.

Second Vice-President—Jack Bennett.

Secretary—Charles A. Walton.

Treasurer—Edward Roelofson.

Director of Publicity—Robt. G. Dibble.

Directors—Garnet Archibald; Geo. Granell; John J. Glass; J. D. McNish, Q.C.; H. E. McCallum; Wm. Davidson, Q.C.; Charles M. Carrie; Arthur Frost, M.P.P.; Harold Fishleigh, M.P.P.; Alfred Cowling, M.P.P.; Leonard M. Reilly; C. A. Walton.

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH

Founded in 1914 by a group of public spirited citizens and operated since then as a non-profit service agency, the Bureau of Municipal Research provides a continuing non-partisan study of civic affairs. Through its bulletin "Civic Affairs" and the press coverage given to its reports and recommendations, and through the work of its staff in addressing public gatherings and in serving on official and informal civic committees, the Bureau acts as a source of information, constructive criticism, and research co-operation.

Membership is open to individuals, to business and professional firms and to organizations in greater Toronto. The Bureau's publications

go to its subscribers, to civic officials, and to the press. Its information services are readily available to them and to the general public.

THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION

This Association was founded in the year 1899 to serve all Ontario municipalites, urban and rural, and is the senior municipal association in the province. It is the only organization to include in its membership both elected representatives and appointed officials.

Before each session of the Legislature the Executive of the Association meets with the Provincial Cabinet and with individual Ministers to discuss the resolutions developed by member municipalities at the annual convention. In this way, improvements in municipal legislation are effectively promoted.

As an annual service to members a complete breakdown of municipal salary levels in representative municipalities throughout Ontario is mailed in January each year. In addition, surveys on matters of municipal interest are carried out free for members on request at any time.

The annual convention is held over a period of four days towards the end of the summer

at a time and place decided by the Executive. The 1958 convention marks the beginning of the Association's Diamond Jubilee Year and will be held at Ottawa from Sunday, August 31st, to Wednesday, September 3rd, inclusive. Convention headquarters will be at the Chateau Laurier.

At the time of the 1957 convention at Bigwin Inn the membership stood at 275. Well over 75% of the total population of Ontario is represented by the present membership drawn only from local municipalities. If the additional population represented by the 25 County members and by Metropolitan Toronto is included membership represents over 90% of the total population of Ontario.

OFFICERS, 1957-1958

President—H. E. Kilman, Reeve, Pelham Township.

Vice-Presidents—S. H. Blake, City Administrator-Treasurer, Fort William; George Bukator, Reeve, Chippawa; Mrs. Grace Hartman, Public Library Board, Sudbury; J. W. C. Langmuir, Mayor, Brockville, H. Peirce, City Parks Board, Brantford.

Secretary-Treasurer—Eric Hardy, 32 Isabella Street, Toronto. WAlnut 4-9717.

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD

Chairman—L. R. Cumming, Q.C.

Vice-Chairmen—J. A. Kennedy, Q.C.; R. C. Rowland, C. W. Yates, Q.C.

Members—R. L. Kennedy, C. F. Nunn, W. Greenwood, D. Jamieson, V. S. Milburn.

Secretary—O. R. Chapman.

OFFICES: 145 Queen Street West, Toronto
TELEPHONE: EMpire 3-1211, Local 21261

The Ontario Municipal Board is an administrative Board appointed by the Province of Ontario and given a great variety of functions under general and special statutes, duly suggested interpretations and delineations, amongst which are:

Approval of municipal debenture issues; dispensation of vote of ratepayers under certain circumstances or emergencies; approval of all municipal Restricted Area or Zoning By-laws; annexations and amalgamations: assessment appeals; arbitrations; supervision of street railways operated under Province of Ontario Charters.

ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO MAYORS AND REEVES

The main objective of the Association of Ontario Mayors and Reeves has been, and is, to

make representations for the adjustment of the municipal tax structure and the municipal position in relation to the Provincial and Federal Governments, so that municipal revenues will be used solely for basic and proper municipal services. This is a much needed reform in local government.

Over the past number of years, the Association has given full study to the major aspects of municipal financing and has submitted the results of such study in representations to the Provincial Government and the Federal Government, where applicable, for the correction of the inequitable situation at the municipal level. Since 1943 some 30 comprehensive briefs have been submitted.

Over the past ten years the Association has been instrumental in obtaining major results which have been beneficial towards partial adjustment of the municipal financial structure: (1) the enactment of "The Highway Improvement Act, 1947", which provides subsidies from the Province for municipal roadway construction and maintenance; (2) the enactment of "The Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation Act, 1950", which provides for assistance to municipalities in financing certain municipal works; (3) the enactment of "The Municipal Tax Assistance Act, 1952", which

provides for payments to municipalities of the equivalent of the general municipal rate in respect to Provincial properties; and (4) the enactment of "The Municipal Unconditional Grants Act, 1953", which provides for increased grants, without conditions, from the Province to local governments on a basis of population. The Association has repeatedly urged that municipalities be relieved of the costs borne by them for social welfare and hospital costs; that the burden on the municipalities for the increased costs of education be relieved; and that greater contribution be given to roadway construction and maintenance.

It is highly gratifying to the Association to realize that the Provincial and the Federal Governments have recognized the need for an adjustment in the municipal financial structure. The Federal Government has authorized payments to municipalities in lieu of taxation on Federal properties and has assumed 50% of the costs of assistance for unemployed workers and is participating in the Plan for Hospital Care. This year the Provincial Government has given further consideration to the needs of the municipalities by increasing its contributions towards education, direct unemployment relief, homes for the aged, chari-

table institutions, aftercare of tubercular patients and for the care of indigents as proposed in the plan for hospitalization.

The Association will give further consideration to the position of the municipalities at its next Annual Conference to be held in the City of Stratford on June 25, 26 and 27.

Membership in the Association is available to all Mayors and Reeves of municipalities in Ontario.

OFFICERS

President—Mayor Merle E. Dickerson of North Bay.

1st Vice-President—Reeve (Mrs.) Marie Curtis of Long Branch.

2nd Vice-President—Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C., of Toronto.

Vice-Presidents—Mayor John A. Dewart of Peterborough, Mayor D. W. Stewart of Renfrew, Mayor E. J. Arbour of Tecumseh, Mayor (Mrs.) E. M. Wishart of Port Arthur, Mayor Ernest M. Hawkins of Niagara Falls, Mayor F. P. Boyce of Kingston and Mayor (Mrs.) Nance Horwood of Brampton.

Executive Secretary and Treasurer—Seely W. Eakins, 209 City Hall, Toronto.

THE TORONTO HUMANE SOCIETY

The Toronto Humane Society was incorporated in the year 1887 for the purpose of promoting and developing humane public sentiment, and to secure the enactment and enforcement of suitable laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The work of the Society has been carried on continuously since its foundation. At the Headquarters of the Society, 11 Wellesley Street West, it operates the City Pound, issues dog licenses and performs the duties of Dog Control for the City. The activities of the Society have grown until it is recognized as one of the best of its kind on the continent.

TORONTO BUILDERS EXCHANGE

F. C. Ainsworth, President; Norman M. Fraser, Manager.
Offices—1104 Bay Street. WAlnut 5-4233.

The Toronto Builders Exchange is a trade organization consisting of General Contractors, Trade Contractors, Manufacturers, Supply Firms and Services joined together to consider and take action for their common problems in the Construction Industry. Established in February, 1867, it is now in its 91st year.

The Exchange has 810 member firms employing thousands of workmen constructing industrial, engineering, commercial and institutional buildings in Metropolitan Toronto. Membership is held in the Canadian Construction Association, the Toronto Board of Trade and through an International Council, liaison is maintained with many Builders Exchanges throughout Canada and the United States. It is closely allied with the National Construction Council, Ontario General Contractors Association and the Construction Safety Association.

Close contact is maintained with the Department of Labour, City Hall, Board of Education, Defence Construction (1951) Limited, Canadian National Exhibiton and other public bodies. Amicable working agreements are arranged with Labour by negotiations between the Exchange and Labour Unions.

The Exchange offices are situated in its own building at 1104 Bay Street where a 30 table Plan Room is operated enabling members to review Plans and Specifications that have been made available by Architects, Engineers and Government Departments.

In its 91st year of operation, the Toronto Builders Exchange has the largest membership of any Builders Exchange in Canada, is the

oldest construction organization in North America and is recognized as maintaining the finest Plan Room of its kind in this country.

A Membership List and Classified Trade Directory is published each year.

TORONTO AND DISTRICT LABOUR COUNCIL

The Toronto and District Labour Council was established on November 1st, 1956, by the merger of the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council and the Toronto and Lakeshore Labour Council.

As a chartered body of the Canadian Labour Congress, the Labour Council promotes the interests of its two hundred and forty affiliates to generally advance the economic and social welfare of the workers; to extend the benefits of mutual assistance and to organize the unorganized into unions.

The Council actively campaigns for legislation to protect and strengthen our democratic institutions, to aid and assist the sale and use of union made goods and services and encourage workers to exercise their responsibilities and rights as citizens. The Toronto and District

Labour Council encourages and assists its affiliates in taking an active part in community activities and organizations. Through its eight standing committees and Executive Council, the Labour Council is constantly striving to improve the welfare of the workers and the citizens of our country.

President—Wm. Jenoves.

Vice-President—D. Archer.

Treasurer—R. McCormack.

Secretary—D. R. Montgomery.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS

P. Churchill, L. Hood, H. Gargrave, M. Federman, M. McKay, D. Hamilton, J. C. L. McNeil, Wm. Benson.

Offices: 33 Cecil Street, Toronto 2B, Ontario. EMpire 4-5641.

Toronto and District Labour Council meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month at 8.00 p.m. in the Labour Temple, 167 Church Street, Toronto.

TORONTO CLEARING HOUSE

Comparative Statement of Monthly Clearings for the five years ending 31st December, 1957.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
January	$2,243,325,054	2,249,635,690	2,808,677,796	3,693,101,327	4,420,028,850
February	1,832,438,960	2,382,614,211	2,701,044,824	3,125,056,228	4,076,241,153
March	2,497,278,213	2,673,906,968	3,257,694,245	3,853,756,068	4,255,270,724
April	2,101,424,536	2,478,990,705	3,002,904,129	3,913,774,165	4,627,313,269
May	2,045,518,387	2,555,241,524	3,466,799,840	4,554,810,109	4,776,483,967
June	2,193,962,501	3,242,474,466	3,279,073,124	4,067,197,646	4,547,178,925
July	2,259,436,432	2,942,793,607	3,336,540,710	4,541,824,642	5,258,865,298
August	1,816,498,859	2,663,587,767	3,254,866,583	3,847,845,558	4,033,359,199
September	1,836,225,165	2,732,058,627	3,131,968,669	3,427,844,071	4,447,245,503
October	2,128,221,694	3,808,690,376	3,377,216,742	4,304,563,973	5,607,354,846
November	2,505,686,183	3,323,321,652	3,832,707,435	4,141,842,014	5,332,881,941
December	2,415,610,399	3,301,815,585	3,769,846,446	4,480,952,915	5,306,419,204
	$25,875,626,383	34,355,131,178	39,219,340,543	47,952,568,716	56,688,642,879

W. W. Duncan,
Manager

THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

World markets in 1957 again showed that the natural consequences of economic growth must be paid for sooner or later by some sort of consolidation and readjustment. In this the Canadian markets were not immune. On the contrary, since the Canadian expansion over the past decade had been exceptional, it was to be expected that the payment would be exacted accordingly.

Actually, this readjustment in Canadian stock prices had started, in a minor way, in August of the previous year. Some months prior to that, Canada's monetary authorities, in an attempt to stretch out the boom and mitigate the after-effects, had instituted a tight money policy. But the momentum of the expansion, combined with the inflationary effects of a huge inflow of capital funds, were far too powerful to be checked immediately, and the 1957 market continued to rise until the middle of the year.

After June a series of international events, together with continued efforts to combat inflation, managed to prevail and the market dropped. Severe as this decline was during the balance of 1957, it in no way disclosed any basic weakness in the Canadian economic picture. Rather, the drop uncovered elements

of strength in the economy, indicating that the country's urge to grow was too impelling to be set aside for long by temporary and natural readjustments. For whether the adjustment period has been completed or not, the expansion of the past few years has laid a solid framework on which still further growth must come.

Arthur J. Trebilcock, President of the Exchange reported that trading figures of the Toronto Stock Exchange during 1957 showed that the first six months contributed no less than 67% of the year's estimated total of 936,000,000 share turnover and a high percentage of the $1,865,000,000 of values. The contrast with 1956 figures, the second highest in Exchange history, was 1,350,000,000 shares and $2,511,000,000 total values.

ALCOHOLISM RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF ONTARIO

H. David Archibald, M.S.W., Executive Director; John D. Armstrong, M.D., Medical Director; John R. Seeley, A.B., Director of Research; William J. Wacko, B.A., M.S.W., Chief, Special Education Services; H. K. Lang, B.A., Information Officer.

Alcoholism Research Foundation—*continued*

The Alcoholism Research Foundation of Ontario, located at 9 Bedford Road in mid-town Toronto, was established in 1949 by an Act of the Ontario Legislature. Its function is (1) to conduct and promote a programme of research in alcoholism, and (2) to conduct, direct and promote programmes for (a) the treatment of alcoholics, (b) the rehabilitation of alcoholics, (c) experimentation in methods of treating and rehabilitating alcoholics, and (d) dissemination of information respecting the recognition, prevention and treatment of alcoholism.

Although financed by the Government of Ontario, through its Department of Health, the Foundation is self-governing. All policies are set by its own Board of Trustees, which comprises 10 members and is broadly representative of the business and professional community.

A Medical Advisory Board representing each of the medical faculties of the Universities in Ontario, assists the Foundation in developing its professional programme along sound lines.

At 9 Bedford Road, the Foundation operates Brookside Clinic, where in the course of a year a 15-bed hospital and an out-patient service provides treatment for more than 500 new patients.

The treatment team includes psychiatrists, social workers, psychologists, general physicians, other medical specialists and graduate nurses.

Men and women of all ages and from all strata of society are referred to Brookside Clinic for treatment, by their family physicians, by employers, by relatives, social agencies and, on occasion, by the courts. It is considered important to their recovery that they should be willing to assume responsibility for the moderate cost of treatment provided; and, where necessary, arrangements are made for them to pay the fee over a reasonable period of time. The services of the Foundation are available to any resident of Ontario who has a problem with alcohol and who has a genuine desire for help in solving it.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

929 Bayview Ave., Toronto 17. HUdson 5-8644.

President—R. S. Misener

Managing-Director—Lieut.-Col. E. A. Baker, O.B.E., M.C., Croix de Guerre, B.Sc., LL.D.

General Manager—A. V. Weir

Purpose—to ameliorate the conditions of the blind of Canada and to prevent blindness.

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind—*continued*

SERVICES TO THE BLIND

Library: 22,000 touch type books, 75,000 recorded books. Special text book recording facilities are available to sightless students.

Home Teaching: Adjustment to blindness—Braille and crafts taught by blind teachers.

Employment Service: Placement in industry, canteen and executive positions.

Residences: 22 centres across the nation offer full residence care for men and woman of all ages.

Research: To transfer to the touch medium, appliances usually requiring sight.

Concessions: Theatre passes, fare reduction, etc.

Prevention: Oculist care and glasses provided for those in danger of blindness. Operation of Eye Bank of Canada jointly with Canadian Ophthalmological Society. Service helps provide corneal tissue for sight saving surgery.

Recreation: Clubs, bowling leagues, summer camps and other entertainments which provide happy activities for the blind and relieve the burden of blindness.

Pre-School: Specially trained social workers assist the parents of pre-school blind children to cope with the problem, and to convey by touch and sound ideas usually learned by sight.

C.N.I.B. is a national organization serving 22,279 blind and 60,341 visually handicapped Canadians through 49 offices from coast to coast.

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Founded 1896, Incorporated 1909.

Organization—National Office, 10 Provincial Divisions.

Membership—There are 1,471,138 members of the Canadian Red Cross Society in 1,207 Branches. Junior Red Cross membership totals 1,272,070 in 39,406 Branches.

AN ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS

As a member of the worldwide organization of mercy the Canadian Red Cross works for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the relief of human suffering throughout the world. Many thousands of Canadians

volunteer their services to assist others in need and form a ready nucleus of capable workers in every community for times of emergency.

DISASTER SERVICE

Disaster strikes without warning. The Red Cross is quick to respond with emergency food, shelter, medical care and other help when floods, fires, epidemics, etc., occur anywhere in Canada or in any part of the world.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

The Red Cross Free National Blood Transfusion Service is operating in seven provinces and in certain areas of two others. The Service aims at providing blood and blood products for life-giving transfusions, free of charge, in all Canadian hospitals. It undertakes, too, to supply blood and blood products for the use of Canada's armed forces at home and abroad.

OTHER SERVICES

Outpost hosptials and nursing stations in 66 frontier communities look to the health of Canada's pioneer settlers.

Veterans' Services offer lodges, libraries, films, arts and crafts instruction, visitors, transportation, comforts, etc., to veterans in hospital.

Other Red Cross services include assistance to less fortunate people overseas; treatment for crippled children in Canada; Mobile Medical and Dental Clinics; instruction in First Aid, Water Safety and Home Nursing; Women's Work groups; Enquiry Bureau; Visiting Homemakers; Sick Room Loan Service.

TORONTO BRANCH ACTIVITIES IN 1957

Arts and Crafts—8,979 projects completed, in programme in three veterans' hospitals.

Blood Donor Service—Obtained 12,747 donations at 154 clinics, for the Armed Forces of Canada, for patients at Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto Hospital for Tuberculosis, Northwestern, Branson, Queensway and Scarborough General Hospitals, and for the production of blood fractionation products (serum albumin, fibrinogen and gamma globulin).

Disaster Services—Assisted 31 families comprising 109 individuals; help included emergency accommodation, bedding and essential clothing.

Film Service—Operated regularly in five hospitals and lodges.

First Aid—18 volunteer Instructors taught 15 classes, involving 648 enrolments.

Home Nursing—225 including 7 blind persons, completed the course.

Hospital Services— 84 volunteers made 173,264 visits in six hospitals.

Junior Red Cross—77,711 members in 1,737 branches.

Overseas Information—Located 216 persons in Toronto area, placed 1,892 enquiries concerning families in Hungary, handled 2,994 personal letters and messages for Hungarian refugees.

Overseas Reception—Greeted and assisted over 15,000 Hungarians as well as 36 Nationals and 42 Greeks from Iron Curtain countries.

Red Cross Corps—143 active members gave 38,106 hours of voluntary service and drove 64,554 miles.

Red Cross Soldiers' Club—Home for 127 veterans of South African and First and Second World Wars.

Sickroom Supply Service—2,775 sickroom articles were loaned.

Sunnybrook Red Cross Lodge—146,105 meals served in canteen; 3,339 house guests.

Volunteer Home Nursing Services—Gave 26,541 hours of voluntary work.

Water Safety Services—147 adults and 69 children taught in classes for "Recreational Swimming for the Handicapped." Supplied 3,642 awards.

Welfare Services—Gave material relief (including emergency orders for groceries, fuel, clothing, layettes, dentures and glasses) to 1,185 people, 813 being veterans and 372 civilians.

Women's Work—Made and shipped 20,935 articles and 114,100 swabs to Ontario Division, National Headquarters and other Toronto Branch departments.

Toronto Branch Officers, 1958

William B. Macdonald, President.
J. R. M. Wilson, F.C.A., President-Elect.
Don S. Brandt, Executive Secretary.

UNITED COMMUNITY FUND OF GREATER TORONTO

85 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.
Telephone: EM. 6-4241

Honorary Chairmen of the Board—Edgar G. Burton, George A. Marshall.

Chairman of the Board—D. W. Ambridge.

President—George M. Black, Jr.

Vice-Presidents—C. F. W. Burns, John S. Kilgour, John A. Brockie, W. P. Scott, H. W. Thomson.

Treasurer—A. J. Little.

Secretary and Executive Director—John H. Yerger.

Date of Incorporation—May 16, 1956.

The membership consists of all those who give one dollar or more through the United Appeal.

Its affairs are managed by a Board of Trustees, elected by the members. This in turn elects the Officers, the Executive and other committees and appoints the permanent staff.

Its basic objectives are:

1) To unite the financial campaigns of properly qualified agencies. (Any recognized welfare agency is eligible to join the Fund.)
2) To promote social welfare through the orderly distribution of funds, and
3) To raise the money.

The seven Red Cross branches in Metropolitan Toronto are not members of the United Community Fund, but participate as partners

in the fund raising campaign in October which is known as the United Appeal for Metropolitan Toronto.

The number of organizations participating in the 1957 United Appeal was 94. They consisted of 72 local health and welfare agencies including family services, visiting nurses and visiting homemakers organizations, and neighborhood recreation centres, etc.; seven branches of the Red Cross as noted above, and fourteen national organizations as follows:

Boy Scout Association

Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society

Canadian Girl Guides Association

Canadian Mental Health Association

Canadian National Institute for the Blind

Canadian Welfare Council

Health League of Canada, Inc.

The John Howard Society of Ontario

Multiple Sclerosis Society of Canada

Muscular Dystrophy Association of Canada

Ontario Epilepsy Association

Ontario Welfare Council

St. John Ambulance

Y.W.C.A. of Canada

The second year of the United Appeal in 1957 raised $8,233,732 which was 7.1% more than the amount raised in the first campaign. Under the United Appeal movement, Toronto's per capita giving has risen from a relatively low figure to one of the highest in North America, and the October, 1957, campaign raised the largest increase over the previous year of any of the major cities on the continent.

The second annual meting of the United Community Fund is on April 28, 1958.

SOCIAL PLANNING COUNCIL OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

Room 910, 100 Adelaide Street West
EMpire 3-4971

OFFICERS

President—M. Wallace McCutcheon.
Vice-President and Assistant to the President—Arthur V. Pigott.
Vice-President and Executive Director—Miss Florence L. Philpott.

The Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto is a council of public and voluntary community organizations and citizen groups working together to assess the health, welfare and recreational needs of Metropolitan Toronto

and to encourage the orderly development of well-balanced community services. It promotes measures for the raising of standards of social services and the development of public understanding and support of them. The Council operates through Area Planning Councils throughout the City and suburbs, and Planning Sections in Family and Child Welfare, Old Age, Health and Recreation.

It also provides the following services: Central Volunteer Bureau; Social Service Index; Information and Referral Service Department, providing accurate information to the general public on health, welfare, and recreational services; the Christmas Bureau, which in 1957 provided a clearing house for 10,000 applications for Christmas assistance, preventing 1,300 duplications, and channelled gifts from 462 donors.

The Council administers Housing and Welcome Centres for immigrants at Union Station and Malton Airport.

It co-ordinates classes in prenatal education in Metropolitan Toronto.

The Council publishes a Directory of Health, Welfare and Recreational Services in Metropolitan Toronto.

WEATHER RECORDS

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

The following information is supplied by Director, Meteorological Branch, 315 Bloor Street West, Toronto; telephone WAlnut 2-2164. For Forecasts, telephone BUtler 6-2166.

Year	Temperature					Precipitation (ins.)	Winter* Snowfall (ins.)
	Mean			Extremes			
	Jan.	July	Year	Highest	Lowest		
1948	18.9	71.4	47.8	101	−12	28.44	58.9
1949	29.5	73.8	49.7	99	4	24.85	50.5
1950	31.5	68.8	46.7	88	−12	33.69	69.9
1951	27.8	70.8	48.0	90	−4	35.40	52.8
1952	27.4	73.7	48.9	94	−5	26.18	70.0
1953	29.9	71.4	50.0	100	5	27.25	18.4
1954	21.3	70.2	47.9	93	−6	33.35	53.4
1955	24.9	75.8	49.2	98	−9	32.14	49.6
1956	24.8	68.1	46.9	95	−1	33.61	68.3
1957	20.6	70.4	48.3	92	−10	33.23	52.2

*Winter snowfall includes the amount falling in the previous autumn months and is the total of all the amounts of freshly fallen snow.

Seasonal Day Degrees Below 65°F.
(September 1st to May 31st)

Season	Total Day Degrees	Season	Total Day Degrees
1947-48	6933	1952-53	6214
1948-49	6116	1953-54	6336
1949-50	6778	1954-55	6316
1950-51	6413	1955-56	7056
1951-52	6615	1956-57	6477

Weather Records—*continued*

Extremes of Temperature, Precipitation and Sunshine

Highest temperature, 105°, July 9 and 10, 1936.

Warmest day, mean temperature, 92°, July 10, 1936.

Lowest temperature,—26.5°, January 10, 1859.

Coldest day, mean temperature,—16°, February 8, 1934.

Warmest year, mean temperature, 50.0°, 1953.

Coldest year, mean temperature, 40.5°, 1875.

Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours—3.88 inches, July 27, 1897.

Heaviest snowfall in 24 hours—20.5 inches, December 11-12, 1944.

Greatest yearly precipitation—50.17 inches, 1843.

Least yearly precipitation—23.84 inches, 1933.

Greatest winter snowfall—123.5 inches, 1869-70.

Least winter snowfall—18.4 inches, 1952-53.

Greatest total hours of sunshine—2,306 hours, 1900.

Least total hours of sunshine—1,844 hours, 1942.

Weather Averages—1957

Mean temperature—48.3°F. or 1.3° above average.

Precipitation—33.23 inches or 2.30 inches above average.

Snowfall for the winter 1956-57—52.2 inches or 2.3 inches below average.

Sunshine—2,044 hours or 6 hours above average.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

In the heart of Toronto, just west of the Parliament Buildings, is the University of Toronto, one of the greatest universities of the British Commonwealth.

The academic organization of the University is a blend of the English college system and the American faculty system. In the Faculty of Arts are four colleges: University College (the Provincial college), and three federated Church-supported colleges: Victoria (United Church), Trinity (Anglican), and St. Michael's (Roman Catholic).

Other divisions of the University are the Faculties of Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, Household Science, Education, Forestry, Music, Graduate Studies, Pharmacy,

Law, and Dentistry; Schools of Hygiene, Architecture, Physical and Health Education, Social Work, and Nursing, Institutes of Aerophysics, Business Administration, and Child Study; the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, and the Department of University Extension.

Federated with the University are three theological colleges: Knox (Presbyterian), Wycliffe (Anglican), and Emmanuel (United Church). The Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph, and the Ontario College of Art are affiliated.

The Royal Ontario Museum and the Royal Conservatory of Music are also within the University framework.

The University of Toronto is co-educational. More than a third of its 13,030 students take courses in the Faculty of Arts. The Royal Conservatory of Music teaches 7,000 and the Department of University Extension offers education to more than 18,000 adults annually. Students comes from more than 60 countries, and in the School of Graduate Studies students with degrees from 160 universities are enrolled.

From an economic as well as a cultural standpoint the University is one of Canada's most important institutions. The annual budget approximates $19,000,000.00, about two-thirds

of which is paid in salaries to over 3,000 employees. Most of this is spent in Toronto on rent, taxes, household expenses and other living costs. The balance of the budget goes for equipment, supplies and other items, and is paid for the most part to industries within the City.

Large sums have been spent with Toronto contractors during the post-war building programme financed by the Varsity Appeal, to which the City of Toronto contributed $2,000,000.00. A second period of expansion has begun with the acquisition of 26 acres of land west of the present campus, and the recent report of the Advisory Planning Committee of the Board of Governors, which recommends a building programme to cost over $51,000,000 over the next twelve years.

The University has fostered research in many fields. To millions of diabetics "Toronto" stands for the daily dose of insulin which has saved their lives. Research in the engineering fields continues to afford aid to industry and the public services. Evidence of research in the Faculty of Arts is to be found in some 400 publications annually by staff members.

The University of Toronto is spread far beyond the main campus at Queen's Park. The

institute of Aerophysics, financed by a Federal Government grant, is at Downsview Airport, north of the City. Nearby is the Dufferin Division of the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, a 145-acre farm with modern laboratory buildings and quarters for animals. Also north is the David Dunlap Observatory, whose 74-inch reflector is the fourth largest in the world.

Gull Lake Survey Camp, with 172 acres and five buildings, is 125 miles north of the campus, and in Haliburton County, 175 miles away, is the University Forest of 17,000 acres, where forestry students do their field work in timber cruising mapping, and silviculture studies and research

Board of Governors

Chancellor—Samuel Beatty, Ph.D., LL.D.

Chairman—Lieut.-Col. W. E. Phillips, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., B.A.Sc., LL.D.

Vice-Chairman—Henry Borden, C.M.G., Q.C., B.A.

Acting President—Moffatt St. A. Woodside, M.A. (Until June 30, 1958).

President—Claude T. Bissell, M.A., Ph.D. (From July 1, 1958).

Hon. Herbert Alexander Bruce, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

Robert Alexander Bryce, B.A.Sc., D.Sc.

Oakley Hedley Dalgleish.

James Stuart Duncan, C.M.G.

Walter Lockhart Gordon, C.B.E., C.A.

Edward Johnson, C.B.E., Mus. Doc., LL.D.

Arthur Joseph Kelly, Q.C., B.A.

Philip Allan Cheyne Ketchum, M.A., B.A., D.Paed., LL.D.

Gilbert A. LaBine, O.B.E., LL.D.

The Hon. J. Keiller MacKay, D.S.O., V.D., LL.D.

His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, C.H., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C.

Beverley Matthews, C.B.E., Q.C., B.A.

William Andrew Osborne, B.A.Sc.

Sigmund Samuel, LL.D.

Joseph Taylor Albert Sullivan, M.B.

John Stewart Donald Tory, O.B.E., Q.C., B.A., S.J.D.

Harold M. Turner, M.S.

Norman Currie Urquhart, C.B.E.

Orval Douglas Vaughan, B.A.Sc.

William W. Small, B.Comm., M.A., Secretary to the Board of Governors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1958

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

General:		
Debt Charges, General		$ 4,731,755
Libraries—Public		1,414,946
At Large		3,078,444
Department of Public Welfare		3,148,991
Administrative Departments:		
Audit Dept.	$ 226,347	
City Clerk's Dept.	416,883	
Legal Dept.	260,677	
Mayor's Office	49,649	
Personnel Dept.	84,179	
Central Purchasing and Stores Division	245,212	
Real Estate Division	112,307	
Treasury Dept.	675,388	
City Council—Gen'l	711,697	
City Council—Grants	69,500	
		2,851,839
General Courts and Inquests		1,000

Estimated Expenditure—*continued*

Operating Departments:

Department of Buildings	$ 620,000
Department of Parks and Recreation	4,074,017
Fire Department	5,926,686
Health Department	2,398,500
Property Department	1,227,010
Department of Public Works	10,842,094
	$40,315,282

Special Services (Including Debt Charges):

Abattoir	$ 635,806
Airports—Island and Malton	119,907
Canadian National Exhibition	862,666
Royal Agricultural Winter Fair	71,689
The Housing Authority of Toronto	776,131
The Parking Authority of Toronto	376,874
Waterworks	7,168,411
	$10,011,484

Estimated Expenditure—*continued*

Total Expenditure—City		$50,326,766
Metropolitan General Levy (City's Share)		
Against Residential Assessment	$ 6,551,106	
Against Commercial Assessment	13,311,122	
		19,862,228
Total Affecting General Rate		$70,188,994

Education: (Net Amount to be raised by Taxation)

Board of Education		
Maintenance	$13,958,288	
Debt Charges	930,224	
		$14,888,512
Metropolitan School Levy (City's Share)		17,630,666
Separate School Board		1,290,784
Total Affecting School Rates		$33,809,962
Total Expenditure		$103,998,956

ESTIMATED REVENUE

General:

Financial Items	$ 1,000
Licenses	55,000
Taxation Percentages	275,000
General Rentals	380,000
Toronto Housing Co.	35,280
Emergency Housing	17,239
Sundry	156,645
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	2,295,500
Audit Department	47,650
Department of Buildings	314,300
Central Purchasing and Stores Division	70,000
City Clerk's Department	9,000
Department of Public Welfare	4,000
Fire Department	2,500
Health Department	62,850
Legal Department	1,800
Department of Parks and Recreation	187,150
Property Department	37,000
Treasury Department	15,600
Department of Public Works	584,926
Total—General Revenue	$4,552,440

Estimated Revenue—*continued*

Special Services:		
Abattoir—Municipal	$	623,300
Canadian National Exhibition		561,388
The Housing Authority of Toronto		245,000
The Parking Authority of Toronto		376,874
Waterworks		7,150,550
Total—Special Services Revenue	$	8,957,112
Metropolitan Corporation—Recoveries contra to City's Expenditure	$	1,785,425
Total—Revenue Other Than Taxation		$15,294,977
Province of Ontario:		
Highways Subsidy—(Maintenance Account)	$	400,000
Grant re Fire Protection Service		46,369
Emergency Work Program		572,644
Surplus brought forward from 1957		999,602
		$17,313,592
Taxation (Net)		86,685,364
Total Revenue		$103,998,956

TAXATION, ASSESSMENT AND POPULATION, 1948-1958

Year	Population	(1) Assessment		Tax Rate in Mills			(2) General and Education Tax Levy		
		Amount	Per Capita	General	School P.S.S.	Total	Levy	Per Capita	Year
		$	$	Mills	Mills	Mills	$	$	
1948	670,035	998,616,897	1,490	26.60	11.90	38.50	36,555,374	54.56	1948
1949	673,104	1,370,730,908	2,036	20.60	9.90	30.50	40,939,991	60.82	1949
1950	667,487	1,385,547,612	2,076	22.75	10.55	33.30	44,709,035	66.98	1950
1951	653,499	1,415,631,585	2,166	26.25	13.05	39.30	54,252,397	83.02	1951
1952	667,364	1,444,021,962	2,164	27.75	14.05	41.80	59,022,026	88.44	1952
1953	665,502	1,481,884,358	2,227	26.70	14.60	41.30	59,988,401	90.14	1953
1954	682,415	1,509,262,149	2,212	27.40	16.10	43.50	64,379,204	94.34	1954
1955	681,857	1,553,538,923	2,278	28.20	16.55	44.75	67,987,487	99.71	1955
1956	643,791	1,618,272,565	2,514	29.10	18.15	47.25	73,693,727	114.47	1956
1957	658,250	1,639,281,537	2,490	R28.45	19.50	R47.95	82,380,263	125.15	1957
				C33.05	19.50	C52.55			
1958	(3) 660,000	1,693,475,276	2,566	R29.80	20.20	R50.00	(3) 87,315,930	132.30	1958
				C33.60	20.20	C53.80			

(1) Before graded allowances on dwellings.
(2) Exclusive of Levy for Ratepayer's Share of Local Improvements. Includes taxes levied on assessments made under Section 51 of The Assessment Act.
(3) Estimated.
(R) Residential Tax rate.
(C) Commercial Tax rate.

SUMMARY OF DEBENTURE DEBT, DECEMBER 31st, 1957

(Exclusive of Debenture Debt assumed by the Metropolitan Corporation)

Service	Gross Debt	Accumulated Actuarial Sinking Fund, etc.	Net Debt
General:	$	$	$
City Buildings	2,286,568.94	40,207.10	2,246,361.84
Civic Square	3,143,219.85	77,624.87	3,065,594.98
Fire Protection	281,983.15	—	281,983.15
Garbage Disposal	2,403,955.73	9,572.84	2,394,382.89
Highways in City	6,304,520.50	292,620.65	6,011,899.85
Highways Outside City	148,425.42	—	148,425.42
Hospital Building Grants	38,000.00	—	38,000.00
Libraries — Public	643,000.00	—	643,000.00
Local Improvements — City's Share	1,046,277.93	—	1,046,277.93
Miscellaneous	2,281,444.79	54,065.32	2,227,379.47
Parks and Recreation	5,774,787.18	74,111.83	5,700,675.35
Pension Plan—Civic Employees	3,351,000.00	—	3,351,000.00
Redevelopment	1,744,300.00	22,086.72	1,722,213.28
Sewerage System	3,066,725.25	144,870.62	2,921,854.63
	32,514,208.74	715,159.95	31,799,048.79
Instalment Debt Redemption Funds	—	+185,000.00	—185,000.00
Total	32,514,208.74	900,159.95	31,614,048.79

Summary of Debenture Debt, December 31st, 1957—*continued*

Service	Gross Debt	Accumulated Actuarial Sinking Fund, etc.	Net Debt
Education:	$	$	$
Schools — Public	8,131,027.53	123,589.76	8,007,437.77
Secondary	2,203,531.04	63,793,75	2,139,737.29
Total	10,334,558.57	187,383.51	10,147,175.06
Total General and Education	42,848,767.31	1,087,543.46	41,761,223.85
Revenue-Producing and Specially-rated Debt:			
Abattoir	114,000.00	—	114,000.00
Airports — Municipal	115,000.00	—	115,000.00
Canadian National Exhibition Buildings	7,448,403.49	162,615.64	7,285,787.85
The Housing Authority of Toronto	11,679,700.00	65,934.79	11,613,765.21
Local Improvements–Ratepayers' Share	1,484,794.73	—	1,484,794.73
The Parking Authority of Toronto	4,213,019.46	19,147.33	4,193,872.13
Toronto Hydro-Electric System	9,081,100.00	—	9,081,100,00
Waterworks	273,382.08	—	273,382.08
	34,409,399.76	247,697.76	34,161,702.00
Instalment Dept Redemption Funds	—	+276,396.25	—276,396.25
Total	34,409,399.76	524,094.01	33,885,305.75
Grand Total	77,258,167.07	1,611,637.47	75,646,529.60

Rates charged on a flat-rate basis are payable semi-annually.

The City is divided into five districts one of which is payable in each of the months January through May, and again in July through November.

Scale of General Water Rates

Schedule A

Dwelling houses: 97½ cents per room per annum, subject to a minimum charge of $3.00 per annum.

Rooming-houses: $1.72½ per room per annum.

Schedule B

Factories, office buildings, stores, garages, warehouses, and similar places of business: $3.00 for each flat per annum. "Flat" is defined as being each floor or part thereof of a place of business, or a place of business separately occupied on one floor of a building.

Private hospitals, rest homes, schools, fraternity houses, clubs, hotels, and similar places: $1.72½ per room per annum.

The following rates per annum are in addition to the above-mentioned rates:

	Dwelling House	Other
Basins—Each	$1.87½	$3.75
Baths—Each	1.87½	3.75
Shower Baths—Not attached to bath-tub, each	1.87½	3.75
Sinks—Each	1.87½	3.75
Urinals:		
Self-acting, each	2.25	4.50
Not self-acting, each	9.37½	18.75
Water Closets:		
Self-acting, each	3.00	6.00
Not self-acting, each	9.75	19.50
Laundry Tubs:		
For pair of tubs (in one fixture)	1.87½	3.75
For single or additional tub, each	1.12½	1.87½

Schedule C provides rates in addition to the foregoing in respect of a variety of fixtures.

Meter Rates

Meter rates are payable quarterly in the months of January, April, July and October.

The charge for water supplied on meter measurement is 23⅝ cents per 1,000 gallons with a reduction to 21¾ cents per 1,000 gallons for consumption in excess of 50,000,000 gallons in each quarter year, with a further reduction to 20⅝ cents for consumption in excess of 75,000,000 gallons.

There is a minimum charge of $3.75 per quarter year.

Discount

A discount of 10% is allowed when payment is received within the prescribed period, and applies to all accounts except those for water supplied to the Island, or for water used without permission.

No charge is made for the use of a garden hose or lawn sprinkler where rates are paid on the flat-rate basis.

Water Rates at Toronto Island

Water supplied other than by meter measurement is charged at the same rates as are in force in the City except that the minimum charge for each half-year period shall be $7.50, and shall become due in each year on the first day of May for the half-year period ending on the thirty-first day of the following October,

and on the first day of November for the half-year period ending on the thirtieth day of the following April.

Information

Full information may be obtained regarding water rates at Room 103, Main Floor; and for metered accounts, Room 101, Main Floor, City Hall. Telephone EM. 6-8411, Local 324, for general information and Local 322 for information regarding meter accounts.

LICENSES

On and after January 1, 1957, licenses, with the undernoted exceptions, are issued by the Metropolitan Licensing Commission. For information as to the procedure to be followed and for application forms and schedule of fees apply at the Metropolitan Licensing Commission Office either at 171 Eglinton Avenue East or Room 105, City Hall.

The Department of Buildings, City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street, will continue to receive applications for Elevator and Dry Cleaning Licenses, and for licenses relating to the operation of Cleaning and Pressing establishments.

Dog licenses are issued by the Toronto Humane Society, 11 Wellesley Street West, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto. Applications for lodging house licenses should be submitted to the Health Department, City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street.

All licenses expire on December 31st, except the following:

License	Expiry Date
Cartage Owner and Driver	March 31st
Coal or Coke Dealer and Fuel Oil	April 30th
Journeyman Electrician	April 30th
Master Electrician	April 30th
Old Gold	May 31st
Second Hand Dealer Second Hand Shop Second Hand Junk Yard	May 31st
Second Hand Books	May 31st
Salvage Collector	May 31st
Lodging House	Sept. 30th
Shoe Repair Shop	May 31st
Shoe Shine Shop	May 31st

Any information concerning Licenses may be obtained from the Metropolitan Licensing Commission, either at 171 Eglinton Avenue East, or Room 105, City Hall.

TAXICAB TARIFFS

Extracts from By-Law No. 14 of the Metropolitan Licensing Commission

TARIFF "A"

BY DISTANCE

One to Four Passengers:

For the first one-third mile or part thereof	$ .30
For each additional one-third mile or part thereof	.10
For waiting time while under engagement, for each two minutes	.10
For each additional passenger in excess of four	.20
Baggage, for each trunk	.20

Hand Baggage, free if carried inside vehicle.

BY THE HOUR

	Fixed Rate
For the first hour or any part thereof	$3.00
For each additional 15 minutes	.75
For each passenger in excess of four, per hour	.75
Baggage, for each trunk	.20

Hand Baggage free if carried inside vehicle.

CHILDREN

Children under the charge of an adult:

Under the age of eight years	Free

Over eight years and under twelve years of age ..... Half Fare

Over twelve years of age ..... Full Fare

AMBULANCE

For any journey within the Metropolitan Area between the hours of 7.00 a.m. and 11.00 p.m. following $12.00

For any journey within the Metropolitan Area at any other time than the above.. 15.00

FUNERAL HEARSE

Funeral Hearse $19.00

TARIFF "B"

DRIVE-SELF CAB RATES

MINIMUM RATES

Upon an hourly basis:

(1) For light imported automobiles and domestic automobiles of comparable size (herein called light automobiles)—85 cents for each hour and in addition 6 cents for each mile.

(2) For automobiles other than the above (herein called heavy automobiles)—$1.00 for each hour and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

Upon a daily basis of twenty-four hours:

(1) For light automobiles—$5.00 per day and in addition 6 cents for each mile.

(2) For heavy automobiles—$6.00 per day and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

Upon a weekly basis up to and including 4 weeks:

(1) For light automobiles—$30.00 per week and in addition 6 cents for each mile.

(2) For heavy automobiles—$35.00 per week and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

For periods over 4 weeks—as agreed upon between owner and hirer.

TARIFF "C"

Rates for Livery Vehicles:

For each 15 minutes or part thereof $1.00

Minimum charge per trip 2.00

HANDY FACTS ABOUT TORONTO
DECEMBER, 1957

Altitude—	
At Yonge and Wellington Streets, above the mean sea level at New York Harbour	268 ft.
Mean Level of Lake Ontario 1861 to date	246 ft.
Mean Level of Lake Ontario —1957	245.8 ft.
Area—	
Land—square miles	34.96
Water—square miles	5.67
Assessment— (see Taxation)	
Buildings—	
Total value of building and and other structures for which permits were issued in 1957	$121,067,582.00
Number of permits issued	7,160
Number of buildings and structures erected	7,429
Canadian National Exhibition— Attendance—1957	2,804,000

Record all time One Day Attendance 1956	310,000
Value of buildings and plant (approx.)	$50,000,000.00
Dates 1958—August 20th to September 6th, incl. (excluding Sundays)	

City Hall—

Foundation stone laid	1891
Total cost	$2,500,000.00
Height of tower	300 ft.

Election Data—Municipal, December 3, 1956

Number of electors	331,560
Number who voted	98,308 (29.6%)

Employees—

Fire Department	1,208
Other Departments (permanent and temporary)	4,783
Total	5,991

Handy Facts about Toronto—*continued*

Harbour—

Total number of vessels entering and leaving port in 1957	4,809
Total tonnage, cargo entering and leaving port	5,247,658
Entrance and clearance of vessels engaged in direct overseas business	1,046

History of City—

French Fortified Post—1750.
First British Post—1793.
Incorporated as City—March 6th, 1834.

Homes (1957)—

Occupied by owners		91,430
Occupied by tenants		15,799
Vacant, unfinished and uninhabitable		1,027
		108,256
	No. Living Units	
Apartment House (1,106)	24,019	
Apartments over stores	12,834	
Duplexes, triplexes	13,728	
	———	50,581
Grand total, number of living units		158,837

Housing—

Regent Park (North) Housing Project:

Number of Units completed		1,289
Number under construction		109
Total number of new units		1,398
Number to be completed in 1958		109
Land—Net cost to the City of Toronto	$	1,800,000.00
Construction—Net cost to Authority		11,600,000.00
Estimated Net Total Cost	$	13,400,000.00

Emergency Housing (as at February 20, 1958)—

Long Branch Staff House	70
Halliday Houses	33
Wartime Houses	111
*Miscellaneous Housing	10
	224 units

*This includes eight apartments taken over on Carlton Street and two "Brand" Experimental Houses for Socio-Economic Families on Gainsborough Road.

Parking and Stopping—

Number of curb parking meters ...	4,365
Meter revenue 1957	$539,187
*Rush Hour Routes:	
A.M. No Parking	143.958 miles
A.M. No Stopping	131.6 miles
P.M. No Parking	148.621 miles
P.M. No Stopping	138.98 miles
*Miles of curb-mileage	
Number of Municipal Carparks operated by Parking Authority	40
Number of revenue cars parked on these lots in 1957	3,825,827

Parks and Playgrounds—

Equipped Playgrounds (including 30 wading pools)	139
Baseball Fields	96
Cricket Fields	10
Football Fields	35
Horseshoe Pitches (17 courts)	3
Tennis Courts	162
Bowling Greens	29
Skating Rinks (Natural)	58
Hockey Rinks (Natural)	23
Skating and Hockey Rinks:	
(Artificial outdoor)	10
(Artificial indoor)	2

Bathing Stations		4
Boating Stations		1
Fieldhouses		53
Running Tracks		3
Picnic Areas (accommodation for over 100 persons each)		62
Aquatic Courses		1
Swimming Pools—Outdoor		3
Volleyball		2
Basketball		1
Shuffleboard Courts		2
Swimming Pool (1)—Outdoor		
Attendance—1957	88,469	
Taught to Swim—1957	115	
Swimming Pools—Indoor		1
Registration—1957	1,475	
Attendance—1957	45,742	
Taught to Swim—1957	899	
Acreage (land and water)		1,833.53
Park Areas (total number)		136
Summer Playgrounds		139
Number located on Park Areas	43	
Number located on School Areas	60	
Wading Pools in Parks	30	

Handy Facts about Toronto—*continued*

Winter Playgrounds		73
Number located in School Buildings	65	
Number located in Park Centres	6	
Others	2	
Registered Attendance (Children) Winter-Summer		84,946
Total Attendance		2,109,639
Community Centres		19
Number located in School Buildings	18	
Registration	9,145	
Total Attendance	163,488	
Swimming Classes in School Buildings		24
Total Registration	4,624	
Total Attendance	43,341	
Trees on Street—		
Number Removed in 1957	1,602	
Number Pruned in 1957		28,100
Number Planted in 1957		4,800
City Streets	4,000	
Parks	800	
Population		658,250

Postal Revenue, etc.—

Total from Greater Toronto area in 1957 exceeds	$35,000,000.00
Average number of pieces of mail handled daily at Toronto exceeds	6,000,000 pieces

Regent Park Housing Project—(*see Housing*)

Street Lights—

Number of lights, public streets and parks	31,628

Sewers—

Total mileage—	
(Combined sanitary and storm)....	704.94
Storm	84.70

Streets, etc., Mileage—

Street (miles)	488.958	(paved 480.356)
Lanes miles	156.492	(paved 69.261)
Sidewalks (miles) .	938.901	

92.5 miles of streets are Metro roads.

Taxation and Assessments—

(Subject to adjustment for tax purposes)

Total assessment real property	$1,410,547,239
Total business assessment	276,990,409
Grand Total	$1,687,537,648

Handy Facts about Toronto—*continued*

Total assessed value of exempt properties	$ 296,817,709 (not incl. above)
Total assessed value of dwellings exempt from general taxation under Partial Exemption By-law	$ 58,547,787
(Included in total assessment above)	

Tax Rates—

Total Tax Rate: Public School Supporters	
Residential	50.00 mills
Commercial	53.80 mills
Total Tax Rate: Separate School Supporters	
Residential	51.85 mills
Commercial	55.65 mills

Telephones—

Number in City Exchanges, December 31st, 1957	481,297
Number in local calling area	680,100
Daily local calls, 1957	4,972,750
1957 (average business day)	69,700
Number of exchanges, local calling area	69
Number of employees	10,300
Number of vehicles	976

Toronto Stock Exchange—	
Total sales, 1957—Number of shares	936,095,615
Total sales value	$1,864,830,780

Transportation

Public Transportation (Metropolitan System)—	
Total passengers carried in 1957	295,138,707
Total miles operated	47,230,135
Vehicles owned:	
Electric street cars	877
Trolley coaches	140
Motor buses and coaches	741
Subway cars	140
Miles of route:	
Street car tracks	208.4
Trolley coach	22.9
Motor bus	237.2
Subway track	13.4
Number of employees	5,770

Traffic Control—	
Number of automatic signals	310
Arterial stop signs (estimated)	7,200
Number of street name signs	11,610
Number of flashing signals (overhead)	28

Number of interconnected traffic signals	221
Flashing Signals (Pole Mounted)	47
One-Way Streets (Miles)	93.087
Yield Signs—59 locations	

University of Toronto—

Enrolment	13,030
Teaching staff (approx.)	1,600

Vital Statistics (Toronto residents)—

Deaths—all ages, 1957	7,404
Crude rate per 1,000 population	11.2
Average age of death—all ages	65.2
Excluding 0-4 years	68.0
Infants 0-1 years	324
Rate per 1,000 births	20.3
Maternal	4
Rate per 1,000 births	0.2
Tuberculosis	38
Rate per 100,000 population	5.8

Diphtheria—Cases, 5; Deaths, Nil.
Typhoid Fever—Cases, 15; Deaths, Nil.
Scarlet Fever—Cases, 362; Deaths, Nil.
Whooping Cough—Cases, 349; Deaths, Nil.
Poliomyelitis—Cases, 16; Deaths, 3.

Births—

Residents	15,965
Rate per 1,000 population	24.2

Water—

Consumed in City (Imp. gal.)	37,415,674,000
Consumption per inhabitant of City daily (Imp. gal.)....	156
Meters, number in service	9,018
Miles of mains—domestic	668,808
High Pressure Fire System	17.431
Hydrants, number (including) high pressure fire systems)..	8,572

Weather Records (*see pages 218-220*)

APPENDIX

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY

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KEY

(C) appointed by City Council.

(BC) appointed by City Council on nomination of Board of Control.

(B) appointed by Board of Control.

(BE) appointed by Board of Education.

(BT) appointed by City Council on nomination of Board of Trade

(D) appointed by Dominion Government.

(DD) appointed by Dominion Government on nomination of Board of Trade.

(E) Representatives of Employees.

(H) appointed by Heads of Departments.

(O) appointed by Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Date after Names—*End of Term.*

CITY COUNCIL 1957-1958

NAME First Address Business, Second Address Residence with telephone numbers.

Mayor

PHILLIPS, Nathan, Q.C.
Mayor's Office:
Room 207, City Hall — EM. 6-8411

Controllers

NEWMAN, Mrs. Jean D., B.A.
(Vice-Chairman, Board of Control, and President of Council)
Board of Control Office,
Room 208, City Hall — EM. 6-8411

BRAND, Ford G.
Room 208, City Hall — EM. 6-8411
114 Park Home Avenue, Willowdale

ALLEN, Wm. R.
62 Richmond St. W. — EM. 6-9254
40 Ridge Drive — HU. 3-9482

CORNISH, F. Joseph, Q.C.
372 Bay Street — EM. 3-6406
52 Inglewood Drive — HU. 9-2420

Aldermen

Ward			
1	WATERS, Kenneth G.		
	445 Danforth Avenue		HO. 3-0980
	48 Jackman Avenue		HO. 3-9002
1	BEAVIS, Fred		
	12 Lewis Street		HO. 5-0735
	1041 Logan Avenue		HO. 5-7488
2	DENNISON, Wm.		
	553 Sherbourne Street		WA. 1-3434
	23 Pricefield Road		WA. 1-5253
2	BIRCHARD, Mrs. May		
	110 Wellesley Crescent (Apt. 302)		WA. 1-6176
3	PARRY, Ross D.		
	King Edward Hotel		EM. 6-4366
	22 Delisle Avenue		WA. 1-2622
3	MacVICAR, John A.		
	80 Richmond Street West		EM. 8-6613
	3 Ava Road		HU. 9-0603
4	ORLIFFE, Herbert, Q.C.		
	62 Richmond Street West		EM. 3-7721
	101 Hillsdale Avenue West		HU. 9-2862

4 CHAMBERS, Francis, Q.C.
6 Adelaide Street East EM. 4-1922
4 Wychwood Park LE. 3-0238

5 GIVENS, Philip G.
229 Yonge Street EM. 6-5889
76 Caribou Avenue RU. 2-1809

5 MENZIES, Harold
869 Bloor Street West LE. 6-4532
867A Bloor Street West LE. 4-1037

6 ROBINSON, Mrs. May
83 St. Clair Avenue West (Apt. 601) WA. 1-3551

6 CLIFTON, W. Frank
717 Eglinton Avenue West RU. 2-5719

7 DAVIDSON, Wm. C., Q.C.
6 Adelaide Street East EM. 4-1459
75 Oakmount Road RO. 9-6505

7 WILSON, Thomas G.
44 Laws Street RO. 9-1758

8 SUMMERVILLE, Donald D.
2094 Danforth Avenue OX. 4-4400
16 Briar Dale Boulevard OX. 4-9162

8	CRANHAM, Albert G.	
		HO. 6-7882
	47 Linnsmore Crescent	HO. 6-0720
9	NASH, Frank L.	
	57 Queen Street West	EM. 3-3901
	97 Mildenhall Road	HU. 3-4575
9	OSTRANDER, Kenneth M.	
	2485 Yonge Street	HU. 5-0375
	175 St. Leonards Avenue	HU. 3-7580

CITY COUNCIL—Meets every alternate Monday afternoon at 2.00 o'clock (except during summer vacation).

BOARD OF CONTROL—Meets every Wednesday morning at 9.30 o'clock. Deputations are heard at 10.00 o'clock on alternate Wednesdays (week preceding Council Meeting).

STANDING COMMITTEES OF CITY COUNCIL

His Worship the Mayor is ex-officio a member of all Committees on Local Board of Health

Committee on Works

Ald. Waters, Chr.		Alderman	Nash
Controller	Newman	"	Orliffe
Alderman	Birchard	"	Robinson
"	Givens	"	Summerville
"	MacVicar	"	Wilson

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Committee on Property

Ald. Menzies, Chr.		Alderman	Cranham
Controller	Cornish	"	Davidson
Alderman	Beavis	"	Dennison
"	Chambers	"	Ostrander
"	Clifton	"	Parry

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Committee on Traffic and Legislation

Ald. Summerville, Chr.		Alderman	Givens
Controller	Allen	"	Nash
Alderman	Birchard	"	Parry
"	Chambers	"	Waters
"	Clifton	"	Wilson

Meets Tuesday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Committee on Public Welfare

Ald. MacVicar, Chr.	Alderman Davidson
Controller Newman	" Dennison
Alderman Beavis	" Menzies
" Chambers	" Ostrander
" Cranham	" Robinson

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 11.00 am.

Committee on Parks and Exhibitions

Ald. Orliffe, Chr.	Alderman Dennison
Controller Brand	" MacVicar
Alderman Beavis	" Menzies
" Cranham	" Ostrander
" Davidson	" Robinson

Meets Thursday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Local Board of Health

Ald. Parry, Chr.	His Worship the Mayor (ex officio)
Alderman Menzies	
" Dennison	Medical Officer of Health (ex officio)

Dr. C. C. Goldring, D.Paed., 155 College Street, EM. 8-7661.

Dr. J. W. Ross, 2A Glengrove Avenue West, HU. 8-1629.

Meets Tuesday (week of Council Meeting) 11.00 a.m.

Secretaries of City Council, Board of Control, Standing Committees, Local Board of Health and Special Committees, at the Department of the City Clerk, Room 209, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL

Advisory Personnel Committee

(B) **Con Allen, Chr.**
(E) J. J. Andrews
(E) J. Hutchison
(E) Wm. T. Sanders
(H) Commissioner of Buildings
(H) City Auditor
(H) City Treasurer

Secretary at Office of Director of Personnel

Civic Employees Pension Committee

(BC) **Ald. Nash, Chr.**
(E) J. Hutchison
City Treasurer
City Solicitor
(E) J. J. Andrews

Committee on Civic Awards of Merit

(Composed of Representatives of the Following Interests)

Education— F. C. A. Jeanneret
Music— Sir Ernest MacMillan
Community—Mrs. J. S. D. Tory
Business— David M. Woods (BT)
Labour— William Jenoves
Sports— Ted Reeve
Press— Pat Ussher

Committee of Adjustment Re Zoning By-law

Judge Robert Forsyth (1-61), Chr.

George A. Lister (12-59)
Professor H. H. Madill (12-58)
W. Frank Holden (12-60)
Paul McLaughlin (12-58)

Secretary—Howard Garnett, Room 15, City Hall

Committee of Implementation

Controller Brand
Harold D. Bradley
Alderman Orliffe
R. R. Gillespie

Conference Re Allocation of Space in City Hall and Other Civic Buildings

(B) **Con. Brand, Chr.**
(B) Controller Allen
(B) Controller Cornish
(B) Controller Newman

Secretary at Office of City Clerk

Housing Authority of Toronto

(BC) **C. J. Woolsey, Chr. (5-59)**
(BC) Con. Jean D Newman (5-59)
(BC) William C. Dies, Vice-Chr. (5-59)
(BC) Ald. K. G. Waters (5-59)
(BC) Mrs. S. J. Allin (5-59)

Executive Secretary—F. H. Cormack, 415 Gerrard Street East, EM. 3-7453.

General Manager—F. E. Dearlove, 415 Gerrard Street East, EM. 3-7453.

Parking Authority of Toronto

Ralph C. Day, Chr. (6-58)

Alfred Ward (6-58) John F. Ellis (6-58)

General Manager, Robert Bundy

Office—36 Adelaide St. West, EM. 8-7021

City of Toronto Planning Board

(BC) **W. H. Clark,** Chr. (12-60)

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor, Vice-Chr.

(BC) E. R. Lockyer (12-58)

(BC) Mrs. Mary Temple (12-59)

(BC) Stuart Philpott (12-59)

(BC) G. F. Plummer (12-60)

(BC) C. J. Woolsey (12-60)

(BC) Lewis W. Lawson (12-58)

(BC) Mrs. E. B. Dustan (12-59)

Controller F. J. Cornish (substitute for Mayor)

Director and Secretary-Treasurer — M. B. M. Lawson, 4th Floor, 129 Adelaide Street West, EM. 6-8411, Local 437 or EM. 6-8569 (after 5.30 p.m.)

Toronto Historical Board

Leslie H. Saunders, Chr.
H. R. Alley
T. Wilbur Best
J. C. Boylen
Con. Ford G. Brand
H. C. Campbell
Hamilton Cassels, Jr.
John M. Gray
Mrs. E. C. Guillet
F. C. Hamilton
L. B. Jackes
Lorne Pierce
C. H. J. Snider
Philip Torno
E. L. Weaver
Chairman, Committee on Parks and Exhibitions

Secretary-Treasurer—J. A. McGinnis
Office—Old Fort York, EM. 6-6127.

Toronto Fire Department Superannuation and Benefit Fund

(BC) **Con. F. Joseph Cornish, Chr.**
City Treasurer
City Solicitor
(E) William Sanders
(E) T. Kendall
(E) Bernard Bonser
Leonard Leigh, Chief of Fire Department

BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Board of Education

Ward

1 **William Lang,** Chr., 47 Riverdale Ave.
Oscar T. Sigsworth, 58 Frizzell Ave.

2 B. Michael Grayson, Room 602, 330 Bay St.
Charles M. Edwards, 1 Dunbar Road.

3 Edward M. Davidson, 85 Duggan Ave.
Mrs. J. Isabel Ross, 95 Lawton Blvd., Apt. 402.

4 J. Sydney Midanik, 336 Walmer Road.
Percy G. Might, 231 Spadina Road.

5 Louis S. Lockhart, 652A College Street.
Edward R. Lockyer, 508 Dupont St.

6 Mrs. Irene McBrien, 1447 King St. W.
W. C. Dymond, 484 Avenue Rd., Apt. 103.

7 Rev. J. V. Mills, 21 Harcroft Road.
Mrs. Mary Temple, 264 Kennedy Ave.

8 Gordon F. Ferguson, 7 Heathfield Dr., Scarbrough.
Thomas A. Wardle, 67 Rivercourt Blvd.

9 Miss Margaret E. Perney, Q.C., 89 Brookdale Ave.
Roy C. Sharpe, Suite 905, 50 King St. W.

Representatives of Separate School Supporters

Thomas E. McDonnell Lawrence Hynes

C. H. R. Fuller, Business Administrator and Secretary-Treasurer.

C. C. Goldring, Director of Education.

D. Hillis Osborne, Q.C., Solicitor.

Administration Building—155 College St., EM. 2-4941.

Board of Trade

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John H. Taylor
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General Manager—
J. W. Wakelin
Secretary—
G. H. Stanford

Offices—Board of Trade Building, 11 Adelaide Street West, EM. 6-6811.

Bureau of Municipal Research

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President
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Director and Secretary—Eric Hardy
Office—32 Isabella Street, WA. 4-9717

Canadian Manufacturers' Association

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Offices—67 Yonge Street, EM. 3-7261

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G. C. Bernard, Manager.
Toronto Branch—W. J. H. Disher, Chairman;
G. C. Bernard, Manager.

Canadian National Exhibition

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Col. K. R. Marshall
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HONORARY LIFE DIRECTORS

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John Westren
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Dr. C. D. Graham
Geo. C. Hendrie
H. I. Price
George Rodanz

General Manager—H. E. McCallum.
Secretary—R. J. Dixon.
General Offices—Exhibition Park, EM. 6-7551.

Good Neighbours' Club

298 Sherbourne Street

Board of Management

Mrs. Joy Denton Kennedy, Chairman

Mrs. Laura Davis
(C) Ald. Wm. Dennison
Mrs. C. Stogdill
(C) Ald. Kenneth Ostrander
Mrs. Agnes McDougall

Royal Agricultural Winter Fair

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J. H. Crang, Vice-President

Geo. T. Bell
S. G. Bennett
John Bull
Edgar G. Burton
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E. M. Carroll
F. C. Fletcher
Ross Gillespie
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John W. McKee
J. A. Northey
Gordon F. Perry
George Rodanz
O. D. Vaughan
F. C. Wallace
Trumbull Warren
W. P. Watson

General Manager—C. S. McKee.

Secretary—James R. Johnston.

Offices—Royal Coliseum, Exhibition Park, EM. 6-7551.

Ravina Gardens Arena and Lands Board of Management

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Roy J. Brown
R. W. Chisholm
Ald. Wm. C. Davidson, Q.C.
A. Gilbert
J. D. McCormack
Ald. Harold Menzies

Secretary— 50 Rowland Avenue

Runnymede Hospital

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Mr. E. C. Roelofson, Vice-President

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Con. Jean Newman
Dr. Trevor Owen, Chief of the Medical Staff
Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C.
H. S. Rupert
Leslie H. Saunders
N. V. Sawyer
W. J. Stewart
J. A. Thompson
C. J. Weeks
Sam Wilson

Miss Bianca M. Beyer, Reg.N., Superintendent, 274 St. John's Road, RO. 2-1167

Ted Reeve Arena Board of Management

(C) Ald. Cranham (12-58)
(C) E. Robertson (12-58)
(C) D. MacGregor (12-58)
(C) E. Upper (12-58)

Ald. Summerville and Messrs. Ross Lipsett and Wallace Scott appointed to act in an advisory capacity only.

Metropolitan Toronto Convention and Visitor Association

Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C., Honorary President
Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Hon. Vice-Pres.
E. J. Shipp, Pres. O. B. Maybee, Vice-Pres.
A. P. MacKinnon, Vice-Pres.
General Manager—William M. Murdoch
Office—37 King Street East, Room 28, EM. 2-4791

The Toronto Harbour Commissioners

(BC) **W. H. Bosley**, Chairman (6-60)
(BC) Geo. A. Wilson (6-60)
(DD) F. D. Tolchard
(BC) Wm. Jenoves
(D) Wm. A. Bennett (6-60)
General Manager—E. B. Griffith.
Harbour Master—H. J. Snelgrove.
Comptroller—D. Weir.
Offices—60 Harbour Street, EM. 4-1451.

Toronto Humane Society

W. G. Fraser Grant, Q.C., President
City Council Representative—Alderman Ostrander.
General Manager—Col. E. George Reade, 11 Wellesley St. W., WA. 2-1191.

Toronto Hydro-Electric System

(BC) **Bertram Merson,** Chairman (10-58)
(O) John McMechan, Vice-Chairman
Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor

General Manager—H. J. MacTavish.

Assistant General Manager and Secretary—J. S. McGregor.

Offices—14 Carlton Street, EM. 3-2261.

Toronto Industrial Commission, Metropolitan

C. L. Burton, Honorary President
R. C. Berkinshaw, Honorary Vice-President
N. P. Petersen, President

Vice-Presidents:

E. G. Burton Wm. Park G. H. Sheppard

Directors:

Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C.
Chairman, Metropolitan Toronto Council

Oakah L. Jones
H. J. MacTavish
H. E. McCallum
J. A. Northey
J. A. Scythes
F. D. Tolchard
C. A. Walton
G. P. Wilbur

Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager—W. A. Willson.

Offices—Canada Permanent Building, 320 Bay Street, EM. 8-1616.

Toronto Public Library Board

(C) **Hon. Mr. Justice Dalton C. Wells,** Chairman (12-60)
(C) Controller F. J. Cornish, Q.C.
John M. Bennett
John E. Corcoran, Q.C.
Mrs. John W. Falkner (12-59)
Hon. Mr. Justice J. Maurice King
W. Harold Male, Q.C.
Mrs. Peter Sandiford
(C) Albert Taylor (12-58)

Chief Librarian—Henry C. Campbell.
Secretary-Treasurer—Newman F. Mallon.
Offices—Central Library Building, corner College and St. George Streets, WA. 2-1151.

Toronto and District Traffic Conference

H. H. Bishop, Chairman

H. R. Burton
Samuel Cass
S. G. Davis
W. E. Ewens
C. B. Gibson
Ald. P. G. Givens
J. O. Goodman
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W. B. Hastings
W. F. Irvin
Deputy Chief R. Kerr
Charles LaFerle
E. K. MacKay
P. A. McBride
Ald. D. D. Summerville
H. W. Tate
F. D. Tolchard

Secretary—c/o Toronto Board of Trade, The Board of Trade Building, 11 Adelaide West. EM. 6-6811.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CITY COUNCIL ON HOSPITAL AND OTHER BOARDS, 1958

ART GALLERY—Aldermen Clifton, Cranham, Davidson, Orliffe and Ostrander.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, TORONTO BRANCH—Aldermen Ostrander and Robinson.

HEALTH LEAGUE OF CANADA, COUNCIL OF—Controllers Cornish and Allen.

LAUGHLEN LODGE—Aldermen Birchard, Dennison and Robinson.

NEW MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL—Aldermen Givens and Orliffe.

NORTH TORONTO COMMUNITY CORPORATION—Controller Allen and Aldermen Nash and Ostrander.

OUR LADY OF MERCY HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES—Alderman Beavis.

RUNNYMEDE HOSPITAL — Controller Cornish and Alderman Clifton.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL—Alderman Wilson.

ST MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL—Controller Allen and Alderman MacVicar.

Representatives of City Council on Hospital and Other Boards—*continued*

TORONTO EAST GENERAL HOSPITAL—Aldermen Summerville and Waters.

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL—Aldermen Davidson, Givens, Nash, Parry and Robinson.

TORONTO WESTERN HOSPITAL—Aldermen Menzies and Orliffe.

WOODGREEN COMMUNITY CENTRE—Board of Directors of—Controller Cornish and Aldermen Beavis and Waters.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL—Alderman Birchard.

CIVIC DEPARTMENTS

Head of Department *Deputy*

Mayor's Department

Room 207, City Hall. EM. 6-8411

Nathan Phillips, Q.C.
Mayor.

Executive Assistant
F. C. Hamilton,
24 Heddington Ave.,
HU. 9-8116.

Abattoir

Foot of Tecumseth Street. EM. 8-6169

Earl E. Hunt, Commissioner, 2 Norlington Drive, Willowdale. HI. 4-8820

Audit

Room 303, City Hall
EM. 6-8411—Local 425

R. A. Stephenson,
City Auditor,
122 Mavety Street,
RO. 9-7927

J. F. H. Connor,
57 Tower Drive,
Scarborough,
PL. 5-2933

Buildings

11th Floor, City Hall Annex
465 Bay Street, EM. 6-8411

F. E. Wellwood,
196 Coldstream Ave.,
HU. 8-0439.

Ronald H. Milne,
29 Ashgrove Place,
Don Mills,
HI. 4-1764.

City Clerk's

Room 209, City Hall. EM. 6-8411

Geo. A. Weale,
City Clerk,
10 Fairmar Ave.,
BE. 3-6033.

C. E. Norris,
6 Preston Place,
HU. 9-4629.

Secretary to Board of Control—
Seely W. Eakins,
144 Barton Avenue,
LE. 2-5857.

Fire

Headquarters: 152 Adelaide St. W. EM. 3-3579.
Enquiry *EM. 3-2138*
Alarms of fire *EM. 1-1111*

Leonard Leigh,
Chief, Fire Dept.,
11 Douglas Avenue,
HU. 3-8580.

F. Coakwell,
39 Douglas Avenue,
HU. 9-7552.

Health

City Hall Annex
465 Bay Street. EM. 6-6481.
City Ambulance. EM. 3-5678-9.
Dr. A. R. J. Boyd.
Acting Medical Officer of Health,
84 Colin Avenue. HU. 9-1378.

Legal

Room 309, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Wallace G. Angus, Q.C.,
City Solicitor,
135 Lawton Blvd.,
HU. 9-9122.

J. Palmer Kent, Q.C.,
279 Glengrove
Ave. W.,
HU. 9-2240.

Corporation Counsel—

F. A. A. Campbell, Q.C.
278 Lytton Blvd.,
HU. 8-0268.

Parks and Recreation

9th Floor, City Hall Annex. EM. 6-8411

Geo. T. Bell,
Commissioner,
111 Prennan Avenue,
BE. 1-6471.

W. W. Jones,
28 Rockingham Dr.,
BE. 1-5928.

Personnel

Room 320, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Albert C. King, Director, 88 Ferris Road.

Property

Room 14, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Harry H. Rogers,
Acting Commissioner of Property,
470 Castlefield Ave.. HU. 5-1367

Public Welfare

City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street. EM. 8-1081.
Howard S. Rupert, Comm., 160 Cortleigh Blvd., HU. 8-9116.

Purchasing and Stores Division

Room 18, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.
W. F. Crampton, Acting Director, 29 Castlewood Road. HU. 3-6978.

Real Estate Division

Room 202, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.
David Alexander, Director, 324 Cranbrooke Ave., RU. 3-2617.

Treasury

Room 104, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Ross R. Gillespie, City Treasurer, 118 Montgomery Ave., HU. 8-9757.

W. M. Campbell, 39 Panmure Cres., AM. 7-6940.

WORKS

10th Floor, City Hall Annex. EM. 6-8411.
H. D. Bradley, Commissioner, 240 Oriole Parkway. HU. 5-7201.

DIVISIONS	*DIRECTORS*
Planning & Control *10th Floor, City Hall Annex—EM. 6-8411*	A. D. Ford, 78 Heathcote Ave., HI. 7-7420

DIVISIONS	*DIRECTORS*
Engineering *Room 10, City Hall* *EM. 6-8411*	D. F. McCarthy, 4 Avalon Blvd., OX. 1-3678
Surveying *511 Richmond St. W.* *EM. 2-4251*	W. J. G. Wadsworth, 22 Wimbleton Rd., BE. 1-1549
Operations *Room 8, City Hall* *EM. 6-8411*	J. D. Near, 11 Agar Crescent, BE. 1-6187
Streets *90 Albert Street* *EM. 4-6143*	G. E. Taylor, 21 Coldstream Ave., HU. 8-2507
Equipment *90 Albert Street* *EM. 4-6143*	L. G. Osborne 140 Bowood Avenue, HU. 5-4203
Traffic *129 Adelaide St. W.* *EM. 6-8411*	H. R. Burton, 56 Langmuir Cres., RO. 7-6413.

COURT AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS

Assize Court Office

Assistant Registrar—Room 219, City Hall
C. C. Bradley, 277 Monarch Park Ave.,
HO. 5-3045.

Chief Coroner

Coroner's Building, 86 Lombard Street.
EM. 3-5670.

Dr. Smirle Lawson, 189 St. George St.,
WA. 2-1200.

Secretary—Edward Armour, 116 Park Home Ave., Willowdale, BA. 5-2991.

County Court Judges

Senior Judge

Robert Forsyth, Room 107, City Hall,
EM. 6-8411.
377 Glengrove Avenue West, HU. 8-0626.

Junior Judges

Ian McL. Macdonell,
15 Ormsby Crescent,
RU. 2-5544.

Alfred H. Young,
2837 Yonge Street,
HU. 1-2315.

Samuel Factor,
493 Spadina Road,
HU. 3-2222.

H. J. M. Donley,
2 Caribou Avenue,
RU. 3-5736.

Junior Judges—continued

Frank Denton,
16 Killarney Road,
HU. 9-5621.

J. Ambrose Shea,
46 Castle Knock Rd.,
HU. 5-2972.

Frank G. J. McDonagh,
69 Cheritan Avenue,
HU. 3-1967.

Farquhar J. Macrae,
211 Forest Hill Road,
HU. 1-2540.

Harold W. Timmins,
323 Cortleigh Blvd.,
RU. 2-0751.

Judges' Secretary—

Archibald Perkins, 174 Balsam Ave., OX. 1-8153.
Office—EM. 6-8411, Local 260.

County Court Clerk

Room 109, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

J. H. Kennedy, 116 Van Dusen, BE. 1-9801.

Clerk of the Peace

Room 13, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Arthur S. Winchester, 144 Sheldrake Blvd.,
HU. 8-8282.

Crown Attorney

Room 176, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

William O. Gibson, Q.C., 176 King St., Oakville,
Telephone, VI. 5-2403.

Assistant Crown Attorneys

Arthur O. Klein, Q.C., 103 Gordon Road, Willowdale, BA. 5-6433.

Henry H. Bull, Q.C., 976 Avenue Road, HU. 8-4068.

William H. Langdon, 27 Glenborough Park Cres., Willowdale, BA. 1-2558.

J. A. Hoolihan, 18 Pleasant Blvd., Willowdale, BA. 5-2559.

J. Bowman Galbraith, 2199 Harcourt Cres., Port Credit, AT. 9-1385.

Stanton B. Hogg, 7 Moccasin Trail, Don Mills P.O., HI. 4-4854.

L. K. Graburn, 52 Gwendolyn Cres., Willowdale, BA. 5-5952.

N. McRae, 1233 Yonge Street, WA. 2-3903.

Juvenile and Family Court of Metropolitan Toronto

311 Jarvis Street. WA. 4-0631.

Senior Judge

V. Lorne Stewart.

Mrs. H. Cornish, Secretary to Senior Judge

Court and Judicial Officers—*continued*

Judges

John G. Grudeff — Norman K. Bennett
Douglas Webster — Harold Shaw
J. H. Rose, Clerk of the Court

Director of Court Clinic
Dr. J. D. Atcheson

Supervisor of Probation (Domestic)
W. O. Stuart

Supervisor of Probation (Juvenile)
B. A. Lane

Superintendent, Detention-Observation Home
H. Baker

First Division Court

90 Albert Street

Clerk—Mrs. E. Flett

Deputies—Mrs. Marguerite Smith
Miss June Cardwell

Magistrates' Courts and Offices

Ground and First Floors, City Hall, East Corridor. EM. 6-8411.

Senior Magistrate

Thos. S. Elmore, Q.C., 8 Anglesey Blvd., BE. 1-5309.

Magistrates

F. W. Bartrem, Q.C., 54 DeVere Gardens, HU. 5-6708.

S. Tupper Bigelow, Q.C., 1 Mallory Gardens, WA. 4-5504.

N. A. Gianelli, 208 Balmoral Avenue, WA. 3-5156.

R. P. Locke, Q.C., 1201 Avenue Road, HU. 9-7331.

John L. Prentice, Q.C., 113 Heddington Avenue, RU. 2-1855.

Charles A. Thoburn, Q.C., 119 Welland Avenue, HU. 9-4812.

T. H. Wolfe, 12 Lawrence Avenue East, HU. 8-8741.

Administrator of Magistrates' Court Office

R. W. Ruggles, 38 Prince Arthur Avenue, WA. 3-6917.

Assistant Registrar, Non-Jury Sittings

Room 217, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

W. F. Shaughnessy, 8 The Maples, Bain Avenue, HO. 1-1335.

Sheriff, County of York

Rooms 113 and 114, City Hall.
EM. 6-8411, Local 295.

J. D. Conover, Sheriff, County of York, EM. 6-8411.

Deputy Sheriffs

John F. Gillis, 383 Sherbourne Street, WA. 3-9444.

D. J. Ogle, 156 Winona Drive, LE. 2-6850.

R. Y. Cory, 2A Wilberton Road, HU. 3-5632.

Special Examiners

357 Bay Street. EM. 3-9605 and EM. 3-9938.

Patricia Foy Singer

Mary L. McEvoy

Surrogate Court

Judge

Ian McLean Macdonell

Registrar—Room 111, City Hall. EM. 6-8411

Arthur S. Winchester, 144 Sheldrake Blvd., HU. 8-8282.

Deputy

George P. McHugh, 6 Edge Park Avenue, PL. 5-4887.

City Registry Office

Corner Albert and Chestnut Streets. EM. 6-8411.

Registrar

Ian T. Strachan, Q.C., 148 Stibbard Avenue, HU. 5-2233.

Deputies

Austin Johnson, 31 Tichester Road, LE. 4-3915.

Ernest Lynn, 36 Seven Oaks Avenue, BE. 2-0353.

William Edwards, 228 Deloraine Avenue, HU. 9-4631.

Master of Titles for Ontario

W. Marsh Magwood, Q.C., EM. 6-8411, Local 564, 45 Baby Point Crescent, RO. 2-6789.

Samuel Mercer, 43 MacIntosh Street, Scarboro Bluffs, Scarboro, AM. 1-7045.

Bernard C. Durrant, 327 Kingswood Road, OX. 4-0004.

Sydney Smith, 23 Admiral Road, Ajax, Ontario, Telephone 376.

Arthur W. Knapp, 101 Soudan Avenue, HU. 9-5162.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

Metropolitan Council

Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C., *Chairman*

Toronto Representatives

(E&W) Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C.
(E&P) Controller Mrs. Jean Newman, B.A.
(H) Controller Ford G. Brand
(R) Alderman William Davidson, Q.C.
(H) Alderman William Dennison
(R) Alderman Philip G. Givens
(P) Alderman Frank L. Nash
(P) Alderman Herbert Orliffe, Q.C.
(W) Alderman Ross Parry
(H) Alderman Mrs. May Robinson
(R) Alderman Donald D. Summerville
(W) Alderman Kenneth Waters

Suburban Representatives

(R) Mayor Harry Clark, Weston
(H) Mayor W. A. Edwards, Mimico
(W) Mayor Charles H. Hiscott, Leaside
(W) Mayor Donald R. Russell, New Toronto
(P) Reeve Jack R. Allen, East York
(R) Reeve A. M. Campbell, Scarborough
(E&H) Reeve Mrs. Marie Curtis, Long Branch
(P) Reeve Mrs. Dorothy Hague, Swansea
(H) Reeve Laurie T. Simonsky, Forest Hill

(E&R) Reeve Vernon M. Singer, North York
(W) Reeve Chris. A. Tonks, York
(P) Reeve H. Oscar Waffle, Etobicoke

Key Committee	*Chairman*
(E) Executive	Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C.
(W) Works	C. A. Tonks
(R) Roads & Traffic	Philip G. Givens
(H) Welfare & Housing	Mrs. May Robinson
(P) Parks & Recreation	H. O. Waffle

Metropolitan Licensing Commission

Magistrate Frederick W. Hall, Chairman
Magistrate C. A. Thoburn, Q.C., Vice-Chairman
Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C.
Office—171 Eglinton Avenue East, HU. 1-5256.

Metropolitan Board of Commissioners of Police

Magistrate C. O. Bick, Chairman
Judge Ian M. Macdonell, Vice-Chairman
Magistrate Thomas S. Elmore, Q.C.
Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C.
Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C.
Office—67 Adelaide Street East, EM. 2-1711.

Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto—*con't.*

Metropolitan School Board

Mrs. Mary Temple, Chairman
Mr. Geo. Peck, Vice-Chairman

Toronto Representatives

Wm. Lang
Oscar Sigsworth
B. Michael Grayson
E. M. Davidson
P. G. Might
Louis Lockhart
Mrs. Irene McBrien
Mrs. Mary Temple
Gordon Ferguson
Miss Margaret Perney

Suburban Representatives

J. McAllister, E.Y.
Thomas H. Goudge, Etobicoke
Mrs. E. Grossberg, F. Hill
J. C. Van Esterik, Lakeshore
Mrs. M. Abbs, York
J. Dixon, Leaside
Mrs. D. Bishop, N.Y.
Geo. Peck, Scarborough
Wm. R. Miller, Swan.
Mrs. E. Norman, Weston

Separate School Representatives

F. J. Boland
Geo. C. Power

Executive Secretary—W. J. McCordic
Office—10 Eglinton Avenue East. HU. 5-6585

Metropolitan Separate School Board

Ward		Ward	
1	M. J. Duggan	10	J. W. Heary
2	G. Godin	11	Very Rev. Percy Johnson
3	Right Rev. B. Kyte	12	Rev. Thos. McCabe
4	E. T. Duggan, Q.C.	13	Dr. J. J. Andrachuck
5	Rev. W. L. Gavard	14	Geo. B. Heenan, Chr.
6	Mrs. Gertrude Dunn	15	Edward J. Brisbois
7	Jas. G. Culnan	16	Rev. K. McDonnell
8	Gerald Kavanagh		
9	Rt. Rev. Hugh Callaghan		

Business Administrator and Secretary-Treasurer —John Middleweek

Office—477 Jarvis Street. WA. 3-2403, 4, 5.

Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board

J. P. Maher, Chairman

Hiram E. McCallum, Vice-Chairman

J. Wilson Berry	Ald. P. G. Givens
A. M. Campbell	Thomas H. Goudge
H. C. Doughty	B. Michael Grayson
Mrs. Mary Fix	Wm. A. Harris
Cecil R. Forsyth	Sydney Hermant
F. G. Gardiner, Q.C.	Dr. Unsworth Jones

R. A. Kirk
A. A. Lamport
A. H. LeMasurier
W. Grant Messer
Nathan Phillips, Q.C.
Ald. May Robinson
C. A. Tonks
H. O. Waffle
C. J. Woolsey

Director of Planning and Secretary-Treasurer—M. V. Jones.

Offices—133 Richmond St. W., Room 207. EM. 6-6263.

Toronto Transit Commission

(Appointed by Metropolitan Council)

Allan A. Lamport, Chairman

J. Ardagh Scythes, Vice-Chairman
Clive M. Sinclair, Q.C., Com.
Wm. G. Russell, Com.
Chas. A. Walton, Com.

General Manager—W. E. P. Duncan.

Secretary and Director of Public Information—H. E. Pettett.

Offices—1900 Yonge Street. HU. 1-4252.

Metropolitan Officials

Assessment Commissioner—A. J. B. Gray, 387 Bloor Street East, EM. 6-8411, Local 341.

Auditor—G. H. Glennie, 185 Bloor St. E., WA. 4-8781.

Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto—*con't.*

Chief of Police—John Chisholm, 149 College Street, EM. 2-1711.

Civil Defence—Co-ordinator—Wm. J. Koopman, 280 Davenport Road, WA. 4-9761.

Clerk—W. W. Gardhouse, 67 Adelaide St. E., EM. 8-3851.

Commissioner of Finance—G. A. Lascelles, 185 Bloor Street E., WA. 4-8781.

Commissioner of Welfare and Housing—R. J. Smith, 350 Christie Street, LE. 1-5771.

Commissioner of Works—Ross L. Clark, 20 Eglinton Ave. E., HU. 1-3411.

Commissioner of Roads—George O. Grant, 75 Eglinton Ave. E., HU. 1-6171.

Director of Property—F. D. Cavill, 67 Adelaide Street East, EM. 8-3851, Local 26.

Parks Commissioner—T. W. Thompson, 681 Bayview Avenue, HU. 5-9407.

Personnel Officer—G. W. Noble, 387 Bloor Street E., WA. 4-2149.

Solicitor—C. Frank Moore, Q.C., 387 Bloor Street E., EM. 6-8411, Local 509.

Traffic Engineer—S. Cass, 171 Eglinton Ave. E., HU. 1-5695.

Commissioner and Co-ordinating Officer of Courts of Revision—J. A. R. Mason, Q.C., 387 Bloor Street E., EM. 6-8411, Local 529.

Governor of Jail—D. Dougall, 550 Gerrard Street East, HO. 5-2496, Office, HO. 5-2498.

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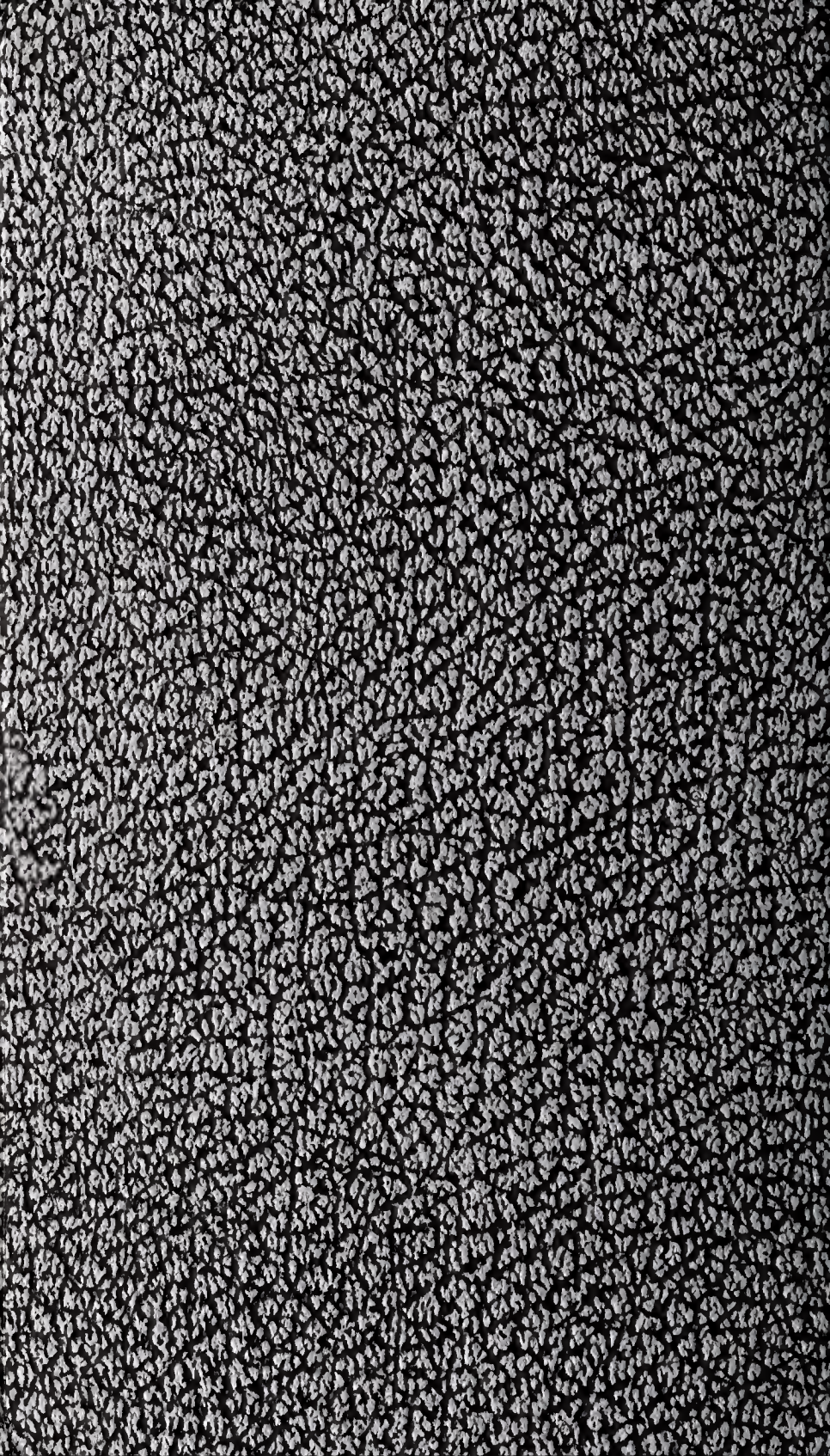
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